

Newsletter

OF THE AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT



NUMBER 145

SPRING 1989

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CONTENTS



Giza Mastabas Project Report on the 1989 Field Season Edward Brovarski	1	Speakers and Papers at the 1989 Annual Meeting 17
Royal Nurses and Tutors of Dynasty XVIII Catharine Roehrig	4	ARCE Annual Tour: An Announcement 20
A Source for al-Jabarti's History Daniel Crecelius	7	Songs of the Qufti Workmen Susan Weeks 23
The ARCE Onsite Tour, 1988 John Sarr	10	EgyptAir Offers Discounts 25
Cover Illustration: End of the day for the Giza Mastaba Project: Heading for home along the Khufu Causeway. Photo: S. Weeks.		The News From Cairo 26
		The News From New York 28

GIZA MASTABAS PROJECT
Report on the 1989 Field Season

COLLÈGE DE FRANCE
Cabinet d'Egyptologie
Inventaire B 4.9.5.0

EDWARD BROVARSKI

Editorial Note: Edward Brovarski is a Research Curator at the Boston Fine Arts Museum and co-director of the Giza Mastabas Project.

The Yale University/Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Giza Pyramids Mastaba Project worked from February 21 to March 16 in the great princely mastabas of the Eastern Field at Giza. The tombs, which were copied, have all suffered badly from stone quarrying in antiquity, from exposure to the elements, and by the hand of man. Still, the vestiges of relief they contain are of considerable interest both on account of their early date and the fact that they are the burial places of the children, grandchildren, and other relatives of King Khufu.

Lepsius recorded elements of the decoration of the tombs of Dua-en-hor (G 7550) and Mindjedef (G 7760) in the splendid volumes of his *Denkmaler*. The Giza Mastabas Project was able to copy several damaged scenes not drawn by him, notably in the case of Mindjedef an interesting scene on the south end of the east wall of two men carrying a man-

of wild bull skin (*i` m3st*) to the owner. The scene has parallels in the tombs of Khufu-khaf I (G 7130-40) and Akhhotep (G 7650).

The expedition also directed its attention to G 7350, assigned by Reisner to Queen Hetepheres II, and an anonymous chapel, G 7560. The only decoration remaining *in situ* in G 7350, the portly lower torso and legs of a man on two jambs of the northern facade niche, was copied, as were figures of bird catchers and animal files on two adjacent walls in the chapel of the anonymous mastaba. The fine reliefs in the tomb chapel of Akhhotep (G 7650) and his wife, a princess named Meretites, were drawn and likewise the badly weathered reliefs and inscriptions of Iynefert (G 7820) and his wife, the princess Nefertkau.

Several days were spent copying the sadly battered false door niche of Djedefhor (G 7210-20). The decoration of the niche was never completed by the figures of Djedefhor, his servants, and his name and titles were viciously attacked in ancient times. The attack was so methodical, however, that negative outlines were left of the

individual hieroglyphs and it was possible to recover most of Djedefhor's titles.

Finally, the expedition finished its recording of two mastabas of viziers of Chephren in the Eastern Field already worked on in 1987. The splendid lintel above the entrance to the north chapel of Minkhaf's mastaba (G 7430-40) was drawn. The hieroglyphs of the lintel are large; the initial *nswt*-sign of the funerary prayer, for example, is one foot high. All the signs are in sunk relief whose inner details are executed with great care. An arrangement of four statue niches at the entrance to this chapel is similar to the arrangement of niches with two square emplacements for statues in the chapel of Crown Prince Kawab.

While the fragmentary reliefs of the vizier Ankh-haf still *in situ* were copied last season, the remaining outlines of the west wall of this great mastaba were traced, so as to aid in its reconstruction on paper. William Stevenson Smith experienced considerable success in restoring from fragments the general decorative scheme of this wall on paper. Ankh-haf stands, bald-headed and attired in a long kilt, leaning on his staff. Facing left, he views the presentation of the funerary meal and the bringing in of animals by the herdsmen of his funerary estate, while scribes record the proceedings. Behind him is a small figure of his grandson Ankhtify and, at the right, the northern false door of his wife, the Princess Meretites. Over the main southern niche the scene divides. Male and female estates in two registers face to the left and presumably once approached a large figure of the owner on the south wall, which is now completely destroyed. The figure of Ankh-haf on the west wall is life-size -- 5'6" (167.7 cm) -- in height. The figure is carved in a somewhat bolder and higher relief than contrasts with the fine low relief of the subsidiary figures.

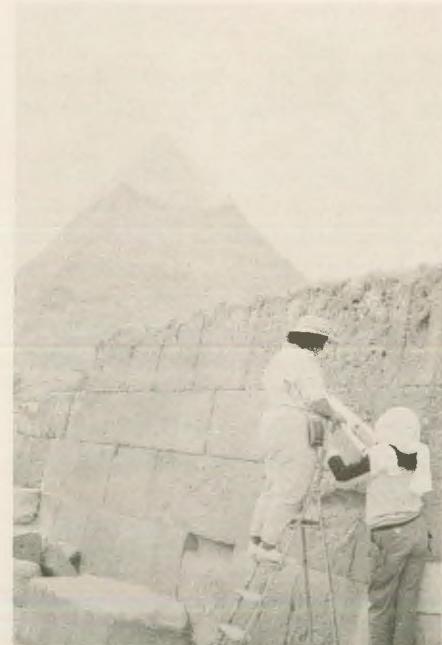
Beginning on March 13, the last week was also spent collating the drawings made in previous seasons in the

Senedjemib Complex at the northwest corner of the Great Pyramid, in particular the great biographical inscription on the facade and portico of the tomb of Senedjemib Inti (G 2370), which incorporates two letters written by "Isesi himself with his (own) two fingers." Sethe's version in *Urkunden I* is quite good, based as it was on drawings and photographs of Reisner's, but it was possible to add a number of signs or groups that should aid in our understanding of these texts.

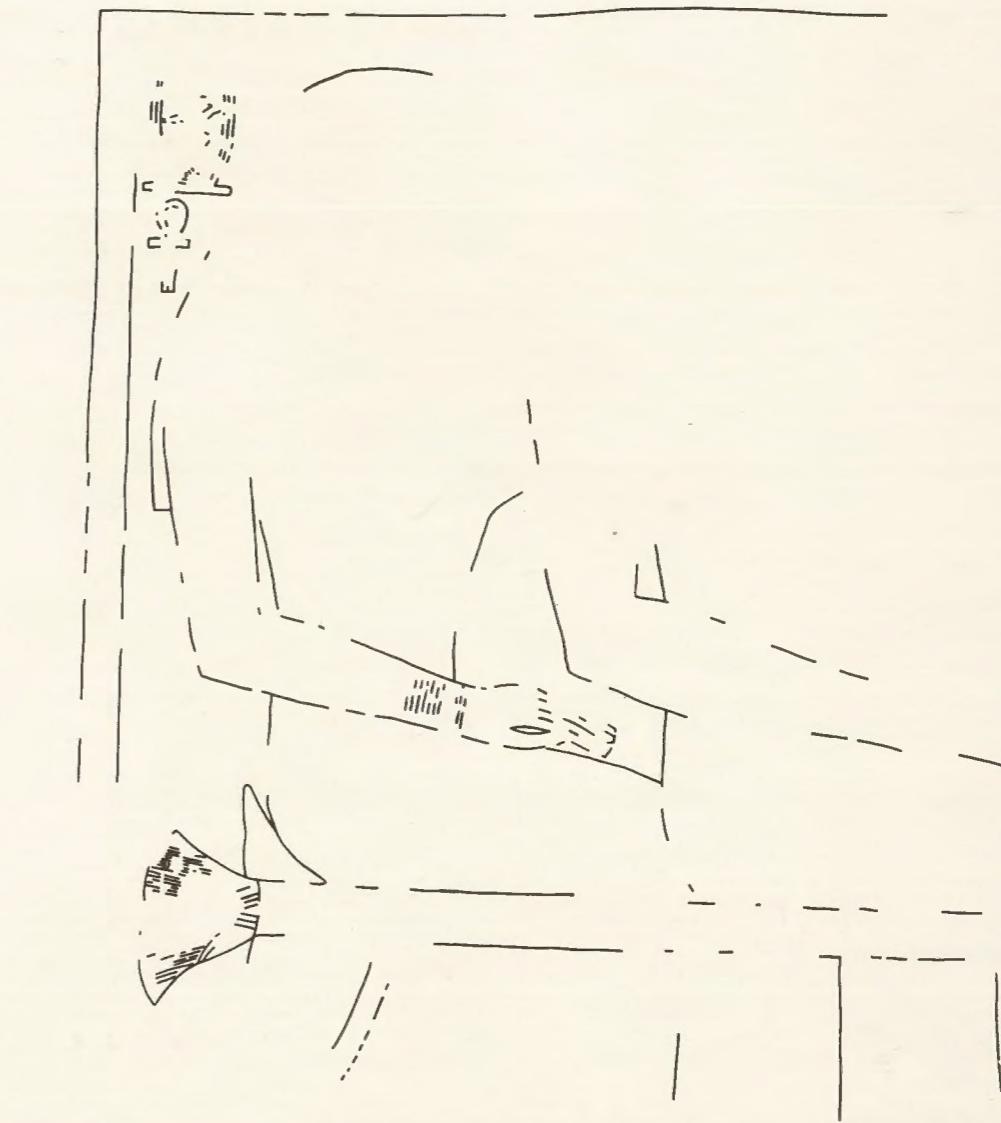
It is hoped that the first of the two volumes on the Senedjemib Complex, including the tombs of Senedjemib Inti, Senedjemib Mehi (G 2378), and Khnumenti (G 2374), authored by Edward Brovarski, will appear during 1990 or 1991, to be followed in due course by a second volume dedicated to the chapel of Nekhebu (G 2381), the intact burial of his son Impy (G 2381A), the tomb of Akhet-mehu (G 2375), the small offering room of the vizier Wer-kau-ba/Iku (G 2383), and the tombs of the funerary priests and servitors of the Senedjemib family.

The staff for the 1989 season of the Giza Mastabas Project consisted of the following: Edward Brovarski, co-director, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; David P. Silverman, deputy director, The University Museum, University of Pennsylvania; Natalie Beaux, Paris, epigrapher; Del Nord, University of Chicago, epigrapher; Huub Pragt, Leiden University, epigrapher; Melissa Robinson, University of Pennsylvania, epigrapher/photographer; Mark Stone, Yale University, epigrapher/artist; Susan Weeks, American Research Center in Egypt, epigrapher/artist. Although unable to join us for the 1989 field season, Prof. William Kelly Simpson, Yale University, also serves as co-director of the Giza Mastabas Project.

On the lighter side, I might add that Huub Pragt was invited to run in and won the Egyptian National Championship 5,000 meter race (time 14:35.7) in Alexandria, and



Copying and collating in the shadow of the pyramids. Photo: S. Weeks



Mindjedef and wife seated on right-hand door thickness of Giza mastaba G 7760 (cf. Lepsius, *Denkmäler*, II, 33[a]).

returned home the same day in time for the end-of-the-season party on board the S.S. Fostat with his gold medal. The party was attended by members of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization and by European, Canadian, and American colleagues working in the Cairo area.

We would like to thank the American Research Center in Egypt for providing us with a snug and comfortable home on the Fostat. Dr. Robert Betts, Cairo director, Mrs. Amira Khattab, secretary, and their staff helped in many ways.

As ever, we are indebted to Dr. Zahi A. Hawass, General Director of the Giza Pyramids Inspectorate and Saqqara, for his kindness and cooperation. In his absence, Dr. Ahmed Moussa at Abbasiya and Mlle. Samuel, Chief Inspector of

the Giza Pyramids Inspectorate, facilitated our work in every way. We also thank Mr. Mahmoud Afifi Sherif, who joined the Giza Mastabas Project as Inspector for a second season. On behalf of the Giza Mastabas Project, I would like to express our sincere appreciation to Dr. Sayed Tawfik, Chairman of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization, for his approval, interest and encouragement.

Lit.: William Stevenson Smith, *A History of Egyptian Sculpture and Painting in the Old Kingdom* (Boston, 1949), pp. 30, 159-160; William Kelly Simpson, *The Mastabas of Kawab, Khafkhu I and II* (Boston, 1978), pp. 1-2, figs. 2-5.

ROYAL NURSES AND TUTORS OF DYNASTY XVIII

CATHARINE H. ROEHRIG

Editor's Note: Catharine Roehrig is Assistant Curator in the Department of Egyptian Art of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

As a Fellow of the American Research Center in Egypt during the winter of 1984-85, I spent three months in Cairo and Luxor gathering information for my doctoral dissertation. Because of the relatively short time I was able to spend in Egypt, I am indebted to the Egyptian Antiquities Organization for processing my permission to work at the Egyptian Museum in Cairo and in the nobles' tombs at Qurna with great promptness.¹

My research has involved studying a group of titles that connect nobles with the royal children of Dynasty XVIII. During this period, the "royal nursery" seems to have been an institution of some importance for upperclass Egyptian society. While there is little textual or archaeological information on the nursery of any particular reign, there are several titles that connect members of the nobility with the upbringing of the royal children from the beginning of the dynasty through the reign of Akhenaten. These titles include "royal nurse" (*mn`t nswt*), "royal tutor" (*mn`y nswt*), "foster brother/sister of the Lord of the two lands" (*sn[t] n mn` n nb t3wy*), and "governor/governess of the God" (*sdy/sdt ntr*).² These titles form a distinct group for several reasons: They all appear for the first time in Dynasty XVIII; their use is confined exclusively to this period; the first three titles are closely related since all are derived from the word *mn`* the primary meaning of which is "to suckle."³ The fourth title, *sdy/sdt ntr*, is only held by nurses and tutors and the primary meaning of *sdi*⁴ is similar to *mn`*. The title is therefore considered part of the group.

Evidence for these titles is derived from texts and scenes in tombs, and from inscriptions on funerary equipment and *ex-voto* objects. The highest concentration of information comes from a group of tombs in Upper Egypt. Most of these are at Thebes, the majority being located in the Upper Enclosure of the Sheikh Abd el-Qurna cemetery. Of the objects inscribed for nurses and tutors, the largest number are now in the collection of the Egyptian Museum in Cairo, though some have been acquired by other museums and a few can no longer be located.

Because of the amount of textual and representational material in the tombs, I spent most of my time in Luxor, with only a few weeks in Cairo. I am very grateful for the cooperation and good will of the inspectors at Luxor and Qurna who facilitated my work in the tombs.⁵ Another important resource in Luxor was Chicago House with its extensive library and photographic archives, both of which proved to be invaluable.⁶

There are twenty-five tombs located in different parts of the Theban necropolis that are of interest in studying the titles mentioned above. Three are in the Valley of the Kings, one is in Dira Abu en-Naga, one in Deir el-Bahri and twenty are in the Sheikh Abd el-Qurna or Khokha cemeteries.

While in Luxor, I was able to visit twenty of these tombs. The five tombs I was unable to see: KV 42 (temp. Tuthmosis III), KV 48 (Amenemopet), KV 60 (Sitre/Inet, Nurse of Hatshepsut) in the Valley of the Kings; TT 15 (Tetiky) in Dira Abu en-Naga, and TT 350 (owner unknown) in Sheikh Abd el-Qurna, were inaccessible in 1985. The exact locations of three of these (TT 350, KV 60, and KV 48)⁷ had long since been lost and the entrances of the other two had been intentionally covered for security reasons, though their locations are still known. I have since been able to enter KV 42 which, though interesting architecturally, contains no further evidence about the nurse Senetnay and her husband Sennefer (of TT 96) some of whose burial equipment was found there.⁸

Gaining entry to the other inaccessible tombs is of varied importance. On the one hand, a lot of information about TT 15 is available. It was published first by Carnarvon and Carter, with rather unclear photographs, and later by Davies with drawings of the decoration and texts.⁹ KV 48 is uninscribed and probably has no further information to offer than what was obtained at its discovery. It also belonged to the son of a tutor and the brother-in-law of a nurse, not to someone who held one of the titles.¹⁰

On the other hand, TT 350 has never been published and the scene described in Porter and Moss as portraying a nurse suckling Tuthmosis IV as a child, deserves further study.¹¹

Similarly, KV 60, if it was not completely cleared some years after Carter's initial entry in 1900,¹² might yield some important information. Unfortunately the time and means are not currently available for the relocation and study of these two tombs.

The decorated tombs at Qurna are of great importance not only for the direct references to nurses and tutors provided in their texts and scenes, but also because they provide the names of at least some family members. Unfortunately, they have not always received the scholarly attention that they deserve. Before going to Egypt I consulted as many of the published references on these tombs as were available. I also collected photocopies of as many of the published texts as possible so that I could compare these with whatever might be preserved on tomb walls. Though a few of the tombs have been quite thoroughly published, especially those studied by Davies, others have received only selective attention. More importantly, some of the published texts

have been recorded incorrectly as I found when comparing my photocopies with the actual tomb walls.

For example, Sethe published a text from TT71 (Senenmut) that seems to identify a tutor named Senimen as the brother of Senenmut, one of the best known officials of Queen Hatshepsut.¹³ In fact, this is a mistake in Sethe's transcription. The words "his brother" identify another figure in the tomb who is making an offering to Senenmut. This figure has been completely hacked out of the wall. Several feet further along the same wall, Senimen appears as a banquet guest seated with a woman who is probably his mother.¹⁴ Though the size of the representation of Senimen in this scene seems to indicate that he was a person of importance to Senenmut, no text in this tomb or elsewhere identifies Senimen as a member of Senenmut's immediate family. This is important since both men have the title "royal tutor" in connection with Hatshepsut's daughter, Neferure. In several other cases, there is definitely a family connection between holders of the titles "nurse" and "tutor" with the titles passing from parent or grandparent to child or grandchild. The case of Senenmut and Senimen can no longer be used as an indication that the title also passed from sibling to sibling.

Several of the decorated tombs are in poor condition and there is little left of any of the original decoration or texts, but even these may provide some information on their owners. One of these, TT 226 (owner unknown), was cut into the poorest layer of stone at the top of Sheikh Abd el-Qurna hill and the roof has long since caved in. The tomb may be entered by anyone with permission to walk around the necropolis, since the decorated sections have been removed, some having been stored in another tomb on the hill, one having been transferred to the Luxor Museum. TT 226 is of interest primarily because of the various modifications in its plan due to the poor quality of the stone. The fact that the tomb was modified, probably at considerable expense, rather than abandoned for another location with a better stratum of stone, seems to indicate the value of the location. This could have some bearing on the date of the tomb and the identification of its owner.

Two other ruined tombs, TT 71, mentioned above, and TT 252 (Senimen) are also badly damaged and open, for the most part. Of the poorly preserved tombs, these proved to be the most interesting because of their similarity in design. While Senenmut and Senimen can no longer be assumed to have been brothers, they were clearly closely associated with one another. Both were tutors of Hatshepsut's daughter Neferure, and Senimen is represented prominently in Senenmut's tomb. The connection seems to go farther still

when the architecture of their tombs is considered. TT 71 and TT 252 were built in the same small gully at the north-eastern end of the Upper Enclosure. This area has relatively poor stone so it may have been chosen primarily because of the location of Hatshepsut's temple at Deir el-Bahri. While Senimen's tomb was constructed on a smaller scale, the two tombs were designed according to a similar plan which included two tiers.¹⁵ In both cases, the upper tier included a statue of the owner holding the child Neferure, while the lower tier consisted of a modified version of the T-shaped offering chapel commonly found in the necropolis.¹⁶ At the moment, it is impossible to speculate as to which tomb was built first. TT 71 is certainly the more elaborate of the two, and seems to have been more completely finished. It is also impossible to say why the tombs have the same unusual plan, unless it is because of the common connection with Hatshepsut and her daughter.

Of the twenty-five tombs in the Theban necropolis that have bearing on this study, several are completely undecorated. Such tombs have usually been identified by inscribed objects found in them at the time of their discovery and are generally thought to be of little value apart from the objects. Even these seemingly uninteresting tombs are of importance, however, since their architectural form or location may reflect the status of their owners. For example, the fact that Hatshepsut's nurse, Sitre/Inet, was buried in the Valley of the Kings (KV60) near the Queen's own tomb probably indicates how highly she was valued by her former nursing. Similarly, the fact that the burial equipment of a second nurse, Senetnay, was found in a Valley tomb (KV 42) would seem to indicate the high status of nurses in general.¹⁷

After finishing my work in Luxor, I was able to spend three weeks working at the Egyptian Museum in Cairo. Though of short duration, my time in Cairo was spent very profitably thanks to the kindness and cooperation of the museum's staff, for which I am very grateful.¹⁸

Many of the inscribed objects belonging to nurses and tutors are now in the collection of the Egyptian Museum. Though a large number of these are included in the *Catalogue general* volumes, not all are published with photographs and some are not published at all.¹⁹ Once again I had collected as many photocopies of the texts inscribed on these objects as possible before going to Egypt. My work in the Museum included looking at objects in storerooms as well as those on display. I was able to check and correct published texts in some cases, while recording unpublished or incomplete material in others. While looking at several pieces in one of the storerooms, I also ran across a nearly lifesize statue of a kneeling woman with a child on her lap



which probably represents a Dynasty XVIII nurse.²⁰ I was also able to find some valuable information in the *Journal d'Entree* and other museum records.

While there is certainly a great deal of information to be found on nurses and tutors in libraries and museums outside of Egypt, the information I was able to gather during my ARCE Fellowship has comprised the most important part of the research for my dissertation. For this reason, I would again like to express my sincere thanks to the many people who facilitated my research in Egypt and made my stay a profitable one.

Notes:

1. I would especially like to thank Dr. Ahmed Kadry, Chairman of the EAO, and Dr. Ali el-Khouly who had temporarily assumed the duties of Mr. Mettawa Balboush as Overseer of Upper Egyptian Sites while the latter was out of the country. I would also like to thank the ARCE staff in Egypt for their assistance when I first arrived in Cairo, especially Dr. Richard Verdney and Mrs. Amira Khattab.
2. Another title connected with the royal nursery is "child of the nursery" (*hrd n k3p*). This title is quite common in tombs and on funerary monuments of Dynasty XVIII. It has been discussed frequently and appears as early as the Old Kingdom. Very few of the men who hold this title also hold the titles "royal tutor" or "foster brother of the Lord of the two lands" and few are related to people who do. Because of the long duration of the title, the large number of people who hold it, and the small number who are connected with holders of the other titles, *hrd n k3p* has not been included in this study.
3. WB II, p. 77.
4. WB IV, pp. 564-5.
5. My special thanks go to Mr. Mohammed el-Sughayer, Director of Antiquities in Upper Egypt at Luxor, Mr. Mohammed Nasser, Chief Inspector of the West Bank, and to Inspectors Reda Ali Mohammed and Ibrahim Soliman who accompanied me to the majority of the tombs I visited.
6. I am greatly indebted to Dr. Lanny Bell, the Director, for allowing me to stay at Chicago House while I was in Luxor and for giving me access to its facilities. The kindness of the entire staff made my stay in Luxor both pleasant and productive.
7. These three were not even exactly located on the 1922 Survey of Egypt maps. The entrance of KV 48 has recently been relocated by the Berkeley Theban Mapping Project, see NARCE 136-137 (Spring/Summer 1987), pp. 1-14.
8. The tomb was mapped by the Berkeley Theban Mapping Project in June of 1987. The results of that short season will be published in a future NARCE.
9. Lord Carnarvon and Howard Carter, *Five Years' Exploration at Thebes*, London (1912), pp. 12-21; Norman De Garis Davies, "The Tomb of Tetaky at Thebes," JEA XI (1921), pp. 10-18.
10. The owner, Amenemopet who also owned TT 29, was the son of the tutor Humay and the brother of the Mayor of Thebes Sennefer whose wife Senetnay was a nurse.
11. Porter and Moss, *Topographical Bibliography* I:1, p. 417.
12. Carter published a brief description of the tomb and its contents in ASAE IV (1903), pp. 176-77. He ends this report by saying "I reclosed the tomb, only removing the mummies of geese." However, at some time, the tomb was reopened and the coffin of the nurse Sitre/Inet, and at least one of the mummies were removed. These are now in the Egyptian Museum, Cairo. It seems likely that Edward R. Ayrton rediscovered the tomb when he was working for Theodore M. Davis in KV 19. In this case, he probably removed what remained in the tomb. Unfortunately, there is no record of other objects being in Cairo or elsewhere.
13. Sethe, *Urkunden* IV.418 (134bis)A.
14. See Catharine H. Roehrig and Peter F. Dorman, "Senimen and Senenmut: A Question of Brothers," *Varia Aegyptiaca* 3.2 (1987), pp. 127-134.
15. I first presented this theory in a paper at the ARCE meeting in Washington, DC, in 1986.
16. The only part of TT 252 recognized as belonging to Senimen is the statue and mudbrick enclosure of the upper tier. (See Porter and Moss, *Topographical Bibliography* I:1, p. 337 for references.)
17. Canopic jars and inscribed vessels belonging to Senetnay and other evidence of burial were found in KV 42. This tomb was clearly designed for a member of the royal family and it is most likely that Senetnay's objects were reburied here after initial burial elsewhere in the Valley.
18. I am indebted to Dr. Mohammed Saleh, Director of the Museum while I was there, for facilitating access to the *Journal d'Entree* and other records, and for allowing me to see objects in the Museum's upper store-rooms. I would also like to thank members of the curatorial staff: Mr. Galal; Dr. Shafiq; Mme. Seneya; and Mr. Mohammed Gomaa, and their assistants: Mlle. Siham; Mlle. Odette; Mr. Hamduqa; Mr. Adel, and Mr. Mohammed Hagras for their help.
19. I am very grateful to Dr. Betsy M. Bryan for pointing out to me the existence of three previously unknown nurses and tutors whose objects she had discovered in the Museum just prior to my trip to Egypt.
20. This piece has been identified as Isis and Horus. However, since the woman wears no crown to identify her as a goddess and the child is clearly a miniature king rather than a god, the identification of the statue as a nurse and her charge seems more likely.

A SOURCE FOR AL-JABARTI'S HISTORY OF THE LATE 17TH AND EARLY 18TH CENTURIES

DANIEL CRECELIUS

Editor's Note: Daniel Crecelius is a professor of history at California State University, Los Angeles, and was an ARCE Fellow during 1987.

It was during the summer of 1987 that an ARCE grant permitted me to begin collaboration with my Egyptian colleague Dr. `Abd al-Wahhab Bakr of Zagazig University to prepare an edition and annotated translation of Ahmad Katkhuda `Azaban Damurdash's *al-Durra al-Musana fi Akhbar al-Kinana* (London, British Museum, MS DR. 1073-74). Our work with Damurdash has raised some interesting questions about the interrelationships among the various manuscripts covering Egypt's Ottoman period. I was intrigued in particular by the question of the relationship between such earlier manuscripts as Ahmad Damurdash's work and Jabarti's monumental *Aja`ib al-Athar fi al-Tarajim wa al-Akhbar*.

In a lengthy article which he published in 1960 as part of his study of the Mamluk system in Ottoman Egypt, David Ayalon went so far as to declare that, "Of the local historians of Ottoman Egypt, `Abd al-Rahman al-Jabarti stands out as a giant among dwarfs." He added that, "In my opinion, al-Jabarti should be considered one of the greatest historians of the Muslim world of all times, and by far the greatest historian of the Arab world in modern times."¹

Ayalon noted that al-Jabarti's chronicle covers three periods, the Mamluk-Ottoman period, the brief period of the French occupation, and the reign of Muhammad `Ali. For the reconstruction of Mamluk history during the Ottoman period, Ayalon remarked that, "Yet I do not think that any single Mamluk source is so rich, so concise, and so self-contained as al-Jabarti's chronicle in its four volumes of 1,372 pages."²

These are words of high praise for Egypt's acknowledged leading historian of the Ottoman period, but we have come to a clearer picture of al-Jabarti's strengths and weaknesses in the years since Ayalon wrote these praiseworthy words. On the basis of my work with Ahmad Damurdash's manuscript I would like to offer some remarks on the sources for al-Jabarti's history for the period of the 12th century hijra, that is, from the years 1688-1785.

Since al-Jabarti was not born until 1753, it is unlikely that he was aware of or recorded any information for his chronicle before the 1770s. By his own account he only wrote down events that happened after 1190/1776-77.³ It is curious, therefore, that the information he offers on the period from 1688-1776 has been accepted by so many scholars as primary material and the product of his own research.

The question of al-Jabarti's sources received a mere mention in Ayalon's famous article and has not troubled many subsequent historians.⁴ I believe that al-Jabarti deliberately obscured his own sources by claiming that he had at his disposal only a few pamphlets compiled by soldiers of humble origin that were written in a very bad style.⁵ He hints, therefore, that these works, which certainly appear to be the Damurdash works, were of little use to him.

For the period of the 18th century Jabarti mentions by name only the manuscript of Ahmad Celebi ibn `Abd al-Ghani, but claims that it was borrowed by a friend and not returned, suggesting, therefore, that it also was of little use to him.⁶ Given the fact that al-Jabarti's survey of the period 1688-1776 is generally accepted as an accurate reconstruction of the events of that period and that al-Jabarti himself only witnessed the last two decades of the 12th century, one might legitimately ask from what sources he drew his account of the earlier decades of that century. He actually borrowed heavily from a range of manuscripts and often cleverly edited his material to fit his own purposes and obscure his true sources.

For the period immediately following the conquest of Egypt by Sultan Selim in 1517 al-Jabarti incorrectly mentions the work of Ibn Iyas and acknowledges using the chronicle of al-Ishaqi, but this latter manuscript ends in 1033/1623-24 and was not of much use to him.⁷ Jabarti inaccurately claims that nothing was recorded of the middle period of the 12th hijra century outside the work of Ahmad Celebi ibn `Abd al-Ghani, which was lost to him. Perhaps he truly did not have access to the manuscript "Tarajim al-Sawa`iq fi Waq'i`at al-Sanajiq by Ibrahim ibn Abi Bakr al-Sawalibi al-Awfi al-Hanbali, which covers the events of 1069-1071/1659-60, the work of `Ali al-Shadhili on the crisis of 1711, or others.⁸ But the question remains: from where did he draw his reconstruction of the period 1688-1756?

It is clear that despite his own remarks, al-Jabarti did use the manuscript of Ahmad Celebi.⁹ It is also obvious that he used those "pamphlets" compiled by the humble soldiers whom he denigrated to a large extent without attributing his borrowing. This group is collectively known as the Damurdash group and consists of the following manuscripts:

Mustafa ibn Ibrahim al-Maddah al-Qinali, Majmu` al-Latif, (Vienna, Nationalbibliothek, MS Hist. Osm. 38), which goes down to 1739.

Anonymous, Kitab (Majmu`) al-Durra al-Munsana fi Waq'i` al-Kinana, (Cambridge, Bodleian Library, MS Bruce 43), which goes down to 1168/1754-55.

Ibrahim ibn Mustafa ibn Ibrahim, the retainer of the

deceased Hasan Agha `Azaban Damurdashi, Waqa`i Misr al-Qahira Kinana, (Cairo, Dar al-Kutub, Ta`rikh 4048), which goes down to 1737.

Ahmad Katkhuda `Azaban Damurdash, al-Durra al-Musana fi Akhbar al-Kinana, which goes down to 1169/1756 and which clearly was available to al-Jabarti.¹⁰

Anonymous, al-Durra al-Musana fi Waqa`i al-Kinana, (Munich, National Library), Cod. Arab. 399.

The fact that al-Jabarti does not duplicate any single one of these Damurdash sources, nor the work of Ahmad Celebi, in their entirety suggests that he consulted a range of sources for his own account of that period of the 12th hijri century before he began his own unique contribution. Indeed, a brief comparison of al-Jabarti's account with the manuscript of Ahmad Damurdash suggests that numerous passages and accounts of those years were taken by al-Jabarti from Ahmad Damurdash's history. The following only represent a sampling of a long list of passages that al-Jabarti seems to have taken from Ahmad Damurdash:

1. Jabarti's second version explaining the origin of the Faqariya-Qasimiya split retells the story of the banquet at the house of Zayn al-Faqar Bey. (Jabarti, I, 23; Damurdash, I, 2-4).
2. Jabarti (I, 24) mentions a battle between the bedouins and Dhu al-Faqar Bey outside Cairo and a bedouin attack upon the pilgrim caravan at the Shurafa` narrows, but his account is not as full as Ahmad Damurdash's and gives no reason for the attacks. Moreover, Jabarti says these occurred during the *mashyakha* of Zayn al-Faqar Bey, but Damurdash (I, 7-8) claims it was during the *mashyakha* of Ibrahim Bey Abu Shanab.
3. Jabarti (I, 27) notes the story of Yasif the Jew, who had gone to Istanbul to secure a tax farm in Cairo in 1108. Damurdash (I, 102-103) has Yasif sending an agent to Istanbul.
4. Jabarti's account (I, 33) gives the name of the "Mamluk" who fought over a cut of meat at the butcher shop in Bab Zuwayla and provoked a fight with the odabashi of the gate. Damurdash (I, 129-131) does not give the date of this incident or the name of the central person in the incident, but refers to him as an *'abd* (black slave), not a Mamluk. It is unlikely that a Mamluk (as in Jabarti's account) would have been sent to purchase a cut of meat, so Damurdash's report that it was an *'abd* appears more accurate.
5. Jabarti's account (I, 35) explaining why the mint was moved from the Janissary barracks to the courtyard of the Diwan in 1709 is not as full as the same account found in Damurdash (I, 131-133).
6. Jabarti's account (I, 36-37) of the incident of the eight banished Janissaries is not as full as Damurdash's version. (I, 116-117, 135-142).
7. Beginning with the naming of the bedouin chief Habib

al-Dijwi and the fight between the factions of Ayyub Bey and `Iwaz Bey, we run into long passages in al-Jabarti that parallel Ahmad Damurdash's account. Jabarti reports Ayyub Bey's remorse when shown the head of `Iwaz Bey and records the exact words found in Damurdash, "We can no longer live in Egypt." Likewise, al-Jabarti records the promotion of Yusuf al-Jazzar to the sanjaqship (Jabarti, I, 43-44; Damurdash, I, 156).

8. Jabarti's version (I, 47-48) of Muhammad Bey Qatamish's campaign against the Hawwara and Muhammad Bey in Upper Egypt is very close to Ahmad Damurdash's account (I, 177-180).
9. So is his account (I, 51) of how Qitas Bey instigated Salim ibn Habib to cut the tails of Isma`il Bey's horses while in their pasture (Damurdash, I, 192).
10. Jabarti's recounting of the pasha's plot against the four amirs (I, 52) is similar to Ahmad Damurdash's (I, 185-189) down to the name of the bedouin messenger, al-Bakkari, who carried a message to the pasha.
11. Jabarti's story (I, 53-55) of how Cerkes Muhammad Bey was chosen to go on campaign, then refused to depart until paid from the taxes of Tarrana parallels the Damurdash account (I, 223-225), but leaves out some information.
12. Jabarti's handling of Cerkes Muhammad Bey's return to Cairo, his hiding with the pasha, and his reemergence also parallels the Damurdash version (Jabarti, I, 54-55; Damurdash, I, 240-243).
13. The story of `Abd al-Ghaffar's reception with the pasha (I, 59), and of the conspiracy of al-Hindi in gathering all the dissident forces in his house (I, 61) also appear in Ahmad Damurdash's work (I, 295-296; II, 309-310).

Examples 7-13 in particular seem taken from Ahmad Damurdash because Jabarti does not give exact dates for these episodes. Jabarti usually offers precise dates, by day, month and year, but in these episodes he is vague, just as Damurdash himself is vague with his dates.

When we finally reach the first group of biographies in al-Jabarti's work we find that the biographies of the deceased `ulama and sufis could not have been taken from Ahmad Damurdash, for he does not mention these groups at all in his work. But most of the biographies of the amirs recorded by al-Jabarti appear to have been extracted from Ahmad Damurdash's manuscript. The following few examples will suffice to make this point.

Much of the biography of Ibrahim Bey, including the incident involving the Khawaja `Ali al-Fayyumi and the jeweler who went on pilgrimage, appear in Damurdash (Jabarti, I, 92; Damurdash, I, 20-26). This, however, is a story common to most of the earlier manuscripts.

In Jabarti's account of the execution of Qitas Bey by treachery we find the incident of the pasha's proposed visit to

the Sabil `Allam, which is also in Damurdash (Jabarti, I, 98-99; Damurdash, 205-207).

Jabarti's account (I, 100) of the great celebration surrounding the circumcision of the pasha's sons is found in a much fuller version in Ahmad Damurdash (I, 42-46). The entire list of food items and their prices by weight, found in al-Jabarti (I, 103) reproduces most of the same list found in Damurdash (I, 108-110).

Much of the biography of Muhammad Bey Cerkes, particularly the story of his drowning in the Nile, is found in Damurdash (Jabarti, I, 126-131; Damurdash, II, 385-386).

Jabarti's biographies of `Ali Bey al-Hindi (I, 131-133), of the Mu`allim Da`ud, the controller of weights (I, 137) and of the unfortunate `Abd al-Ghaffar Agha (I, 143) all appear to be extracted from Ahmad Damurdash's work, as do many other biographies of the amirs of that period.

Conclusions:

In light of this brief comparison, we should recognize the following:

1. Al-Jabarti is not the primary source for the greater part of the 12th hijri century of Egyptian history, but the transmitter of earlier sources. It can be argued that in denigrating the Damurdash chronicles and in claiming that he lost his only copy of Ahmad Celebi ibn `Abd al-Ghani, al-Jabarti was deliberately trying to obscure his true sources and give greater importance to his own work.
2. The Damurdash group of manuscripts written by the semiliterate men of the ojaqs are actually a major source for al-Jabarti's history, and for the history of Ottoman Egypt.¹¹ In most cases, they present fuller accounts than Jabarti, who usually did not produce them word for word but extracted his accounts from them. These sources, then ought to be given greater importance as we continue our research into the 12th hijri century. Ahmad Katkhuda `Azaban Damurdash's work ought rightly to be considered the second most important Arabic manuscript dealing with the history of Ottoman Egypt.
3. It would be very useful for someone to make a careful comparison of al-Jabarti and the earlier Arabic manuscript sources, including Ahmad Celebi and the Damurdash authors, to discover from which sources Jabarti actually took his accounts of the period 1688-1776 and to work out the interrelationships among the manuscripts of the 12th hijri century.

Notes

1. David Ayalon, "The Historian al-Jabarti and his Background," *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies*, XXIII, (1960), 218.
2. *Ibid.*, 233.
3. `Abd al-Rahman Hasan al-Jabarti, *Aja`ib al-Athar fi al-Tarajim wa al-Akhbar*, Bulaq, 1898, Vol. I, 6. See also Ayalon, *op. cit.*, 223.
4. Ayalon, *op. cit.*, 220 goes so far as to say that "It is very doubtful whether al-Jabarti even knew about al-Damurdash and Mustafa ibn Ibrahim, the historians who died in the period covered by his chronicle." Only one of the thirty-six studies presented in English and Arabic to the international conference held in Cairo on the subject of the historian al-Jabarti dealt with the sources he used in reconstructing the history of Ottoman Egypt. See `Abd al-Rahim, "'Abd al-Rahman al-Jabarti wa Ahmad Shalabi ibn `Abd al-Ghani: Dirasa Muqarna,' in *'Abd al-Rahman al-Jabarti*, Ahmad `Izzat `Abd al-Karim (ed.), Cairo, al-Hay`at al-Misriya al-'Amma li al-Kitab, 1976, 183-208.
5. Jabarti, *op. cit.*, I, 6. This probably is a reference to the Damurdash group of chronicles.
6. *Ibid.*, I, 6, 56; II, 22-25. Ahmad Celebi ibn `Abd al-Ghani's lengthy history has been edited and published by `Abd al-Rahim as *Awdah al-Ishirat fi man tawalla Misr al-Qahira min al-Wuzara` wa al-Bashat*, Cairo, al-Khanji Bookshop, 1978. I was told by the Libyan scholar `Amman Jhaidar that Libyan students are undertaking a project to trace al-Jabarti's biographies of the `ulama' in the work of al-Zubaydi and others.
7. Jabarti, *op. cit.*, I, 20, 27 on Ibn Iyas and I, 21 on al-Ishaqi. On Arabic manuscript sources for the history of Ottoman Egypt, see P.M. Holt, "Ottoman Egypt (1517-1798): An Account of Arabic Historical Sources," in P.M. Holt (ed.), *Political and Social Change in Modern Egypt*, London, Oxford University Press, 1968, 3-12. His list of manuscripts is not complete.
8. See Ibrahim ibn Abi Bakr al-Sawalihi al-'Awfi al-Hanbali, *Tarajim al-Sawaliq fi Waqi`at al-Sanajiq*, `Abd al-Rahim (ed.), Cairo, Institut Francais d'Archeologie Orientale du Caire, 1986; `Ali al-Shadhili, *Risala fi Waqi`a waqa`at bayn `umara' al-Jarakisa*, Cairo, Dar al-Kutub, Ta`rikh 367; Muhammad ibn Abi al-Surur al-Bakri al-Siddiqi, "Kashf al-Kurba fi Raf al-Tulba," `Abd al-Rahim (ed.), *al-Majalla al-Ta`rikhiya al-Misriya*, 1976, 291-384; Muhammad al-Burullusi al-Sa`idi, "Bulugh al-Arab bi Raf al-Talab," `Abd al-Rahim (ed.), *al-Majalla al-Ta`rikhiya al-Misriya*, 1977, 267-340.
9. See `Abd al-Rahim, "'Abd al-Rahman al-Jabarti wa Ahmad Shalabi `Abd al-Ghani: Dirasa Muqarna.'
10. The British Museum copy of Ahmad Damurdash's manuscript notes in ending that it was copied in `Ali Bey's mosque (in Bulaq) in 1215/1800.
11. Although Ahmad Damurdash's manuscript has been consulted by scholars writing on the Ottoman centuries, his lengthy history has not been the object of any systematic study. A brief review of Ahmad Damurdash and his work can be found in Layla `Abd al-Latif, "Ahmad al-Damurdash Katkhuda `Azaban, Sahib al-Durra al-Musana," in Layla `Abd al-Latif, *Ta`rikh wa Mu`arrikh Misr wa al-Sham ibban al-'Asr al-Uthmani*, Cairo, al-Khanji Bookshop, 1979, 148-170.

ON-SITE WITH ARCE IN EGYPT

November 4-18, 1988

JOHN SARR

Editor's Note: Following the Fifth International Congress of Egyptologists in Cairo last fall, ARCE sponsored its first on-site tour of Egypt. The following is a diary account by one of the participants on the trip, John Sarr, who is a member of the newly-formed Washington chapter of ARCE and teaches Egyptian hieroglyphics at Georgetown University.

Attendance at the Fifth International Congress of Egyptologists was a good introduction to our stay in Egypt. Enrolling at the conference afforded us the opportunity to listen to some interesting lectures, meet Egyptologists from around the world and, perhaps best of all, experience Cairo and the nearby archaeological sites on our own.

Conference enrollment provided us with an I.D. card that allowed entry to the conference as well as free entry for a month to all the monuments of Egypt. We toured Saqqara, Giza, Alexandria and made several trips to the Egyptian Museum in Cairo without paying extra; but Egypt is Egypt and of course a little bakshish here and there was always expected and given if any extra service was provided.

Upon arriving at a site we would show our card and the attendants, sometimes immediately, sometimes after a discussion with the head gaffir, would announce "asar", i.e. someone from the antiquities organization, and wave us past with indifference or, more often than not, welcome us warmly. At Saqqara, we were even allowed to visit Teti's pyramid alone.

During the week we met most of the other members on the trip, including our accompanying Egyptologist Charles Van Siclen. We would run into each other at breakfast at the Inter-Continental where we were staying or even at some of the sites.

When our small band of travelers, 16 including our Egyptian guide Hassan, assembled the morning of our departure for Upper Egypt, only a few people were unknown to the rest.

November 4: El-Lisht

Left Inter-Continental Hotel in Cairo by bus at 8:30. Drove to village of Matania, site of El-Lisht. Arrived at 10:30. Two Middle Kingdom pyramids located here, that of Senwosret I in the south and Amenemhet I in the north. The concession of this site was in the hands of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art from 1906 to 1936. A good number of antiquities were dug up here, many of which are now in the MMA. However, until now, only preliminary reports about the site have been issued. The MMA resumed work here in 1984 and will work until 1994 under the guid-

ance of Dieter Arnold. He is being assisted by his wife Dorothea (who toured with us at the site) as well as a small team of Egyptologists. Detailed reports are now in progress with Vol. 1 (out of a planned 20 volumes) entitled *The South Cemeteries of Lisht: Pyramid of Senwosret I* due out soon.

We looked at the digs going on around Senwosret's pyramid, including the mastaba tomb of one Imhotep. The pyramid is presently only one third the size of its original form. The complex is that of the Old Kingdom style. The entrance to the burial passage (on the north side) lined with granite, is blocked with granite plugs. Here as in OK pyramids in addition to the cult of the dead king, the worship of Hathor was popular.

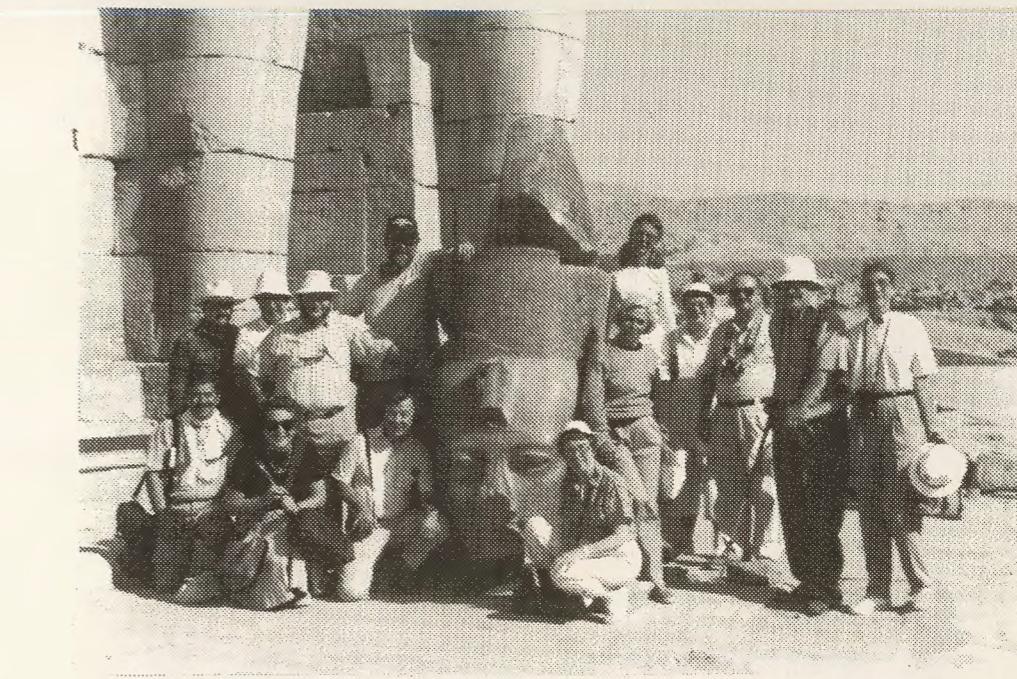
Meidum

Visit of the pyramid of Meidum, the first true pyramid. Climbed inside to burial chamber with corbelled roof and original wooden cedar beams still in place. Mortuary temple on east side. It contains graffiti from Dynasty XVIII attributing the pyramid to King Sneferu (father of Cheops); but it is believed that he only completed it for his predecessor, Huni. Two uninscribed stelae outside temple. The shape of the pyramid is due to the collapse of the masonry that was inserted between the steps to form the pyramid. One theory has this occur soon after the structure was built, another in the late New Kingdom. Climbed down into Mastaba 17, situated northeast of the pyramid. Occupant unknown. Sarcophagus inside still has transportation bosses, which may mean it was never used. Had lunch at the site.

Arrived Minya 5:30. Overnight at Hotel Etap Nefertiti.

November 5: Beni Hassan

Left at 7:00 for Beni Hassan. Took bus to ferry landing. Crossed the river by ferry. At landing we were met by a van that took us to bottom of cliff. Climbed the rest of the way to the level of the rock-cut tombs. The 39 tombs carved into the cliff belong to the nomarchs of the Oryx Nome, dating from the First Intermediate Period to the Middle Kingdom. We climbed up and visited four tombs. Three of four tombs (those of Dynasty XI and very early Dynasty XII) had wrestling scenes in addition to battle scenes and the warrior nomarch collecting taxes. This may well reflect the uncertain living conditions (as does the decline in art and the pessimistic literature) that prevailed in the late First Intermediate Period. The necropolis is located on the east bank. This is not necessarily an anomaly as there was no set rule of burial always being in the west. However, in each tomb a



The band of ARCE On-Site tourers posed for a group shot at the Ramesseum. Kneeling (l. to r.): John Sarr, Ada Feyerick, Dr. Francis and Susan Niedenfuhr. Standing (l. to r.): Paul DuCommun, Steven Eastman, Grant Schackelford, Chuck Van Siclen (group leader), Prof. Virginia Condon, Louise Espy (in blue sweater), Rosemary and Robert Toth, Judge George and Elizabeth Joseph. Missing: Margaret Eastman. Photo kindly supplied by Ada Feyerick.

false door is found in the west wall. Inside the tombs the walls are painted. Carved inscriptions are found around the exterior entrance. Columns at entrance porch are protodoric (because they resemble the Greek doric pillars but predate them by some 1500 years!) and are 16-sided. Visited the tomb of Amenemhet-early Dynasty XII (BH2), Khnumhotep-early Dynasty XII (BH3), Baqet III-Dynasty XI (BH15), and Khety-Dynasty XI (BH17). Crossed back over river. Bus took us further south to another ferry landing for the trip across to Amarna.

Amarna

Site of Akhenaten's capitol, Akhetaten. We rode in a van to the foot of the North Tombs. There we visited the tombs of Ahmose, Fan Bearer on the King's Right Hand (EA3), and Meryre, High Priest of Aton (EA4). Had our box lunch at foot of tombs. The attendants even opened the rest-house there so we could purchase soft drinks. This was a luxury given that we were seemingly in the middle of nowhere looking out over the desolate desert plain.

We opted to visit the South Tombs rather than cross back over the river to see Tuna El-Gebel. We returned to the launch to exchange the van for an open-air wagon pulled by tractor. This was much less comfortable than the van but necessary, we were told, to travel the dirt roads to the site. Drove back out to visit the stela marking the site's eastern boundary (Stela U) -- one of 14 total. Returned to village of El-Til to pick up the Royal Road of Akhenaten, riding under what was once the Window of Appearances. On to south

tombs. Visited tombs of Ay-God's Father, Fan Bearer at the King's Right Hand (later ascended to the throne after Tutankhamon (EA25), Ani-royal scribe, overseer of works (EA23), and Mahu-Commandant of the Police (EA9). Eating dust going and coming by riding in the open vehicle, we simply chalked it up to the adventure of reaching the site, truly half the experience with most travel in Egypt.

Before boarding the ferry that would take us back across the river some of us purchased a few of the "Amarna" baskets sold by the village children, despite discouragement from the tourist police. Returned to hotel by 6:00pm. Overnight at Hotel Etap Nefertiti.

November 6: Meir

Left at 7:00 for Meir, near the town of El-Qusiya. The site is in the western hills far from any habitation, reached by a dirt road filled with potholes. A trek across the desert and up the hill led us to the Middle Kingdom tombs of the nomarchs of the 14th Nome of Upper Egypt, i.e., Cusae. The tombs on the ridge have been divided into groups, A-E. We visited group B, the occupants of which were all related. Senbi (B1), nomarch under Amenemhet I, a single chamber with naturalistic paintings. Ukh-hotep (B2), nomarch under Senwosret I, chancellor of the king of Lower Egypt, son of Sebi; contains scenes of emaciated figures. Senbi II (B3), nomarch under Senwosret I-Amenemhet II, son of Ukh-hotep, contains two rooms with some of the finest reliefs, some executed in plaster and delicately painted.

Left at 11:00 for Luxor. Arrived, after a long and tiring

ride at Luxor 6:00pm. Overnight at Hilton International Luxor in far north of the city.

November 7: Luxor -- West Bank

Rose early to cross the river to visit the necropolis of Thebes. We would board our boat, the Nile Legend, later in the day. Our baggage would be transferred aboard.

Valley of Queens (Bibani el-Harim). Known in Egyptian as "the Place of Beauty."

From mid-Dynasty XVIII on, used for burial of several high officials. Most wives of Dynasty XVIII rulers in same tomb as husband. In Dynasty XIX the area used for wives and children of the royal family. Fell into disuse after Dynasty XX. There are nearly 80 small tombs but many are unnamed or uninscribed. Most of these tombs were cleared by the Italian Egyptologist Schiaparelli before WWI. The valley owes its name to the Italians. Tomb of Nefertari, wife of Ramesses II, still closed for restoration.

Visit of tomb of Tity (52), wife of an unknown Ramesseide king, a royal daughter, royal wife and royal mother. Tomb of Amon(her)khopshef (55), son of Ramesses III, overseer of horses and royal scribe. In center of burial chamber an uninscribed anthropoid sarcophagus. Bones of a fetus found in one corner, now on display in glass case.

Valley of Nobles

Typical tomb-chapel consists of two parts, a rock-cut chapel and an underground tomb-chamber. The chapel had a rock-cut court with a door opening into a transverse hall, running from which is a corridor cut deep into the rock with a niche for statues. At each end of the wide hall is a stela, one with biographical information, the other a false door. Most scenes painted. Scenes: In Dynasty XVIII daily life in hall, religious and funerary in corridor. In Dynasties XIX-XX: all religious (Book of Gates, Books of the Dead).

Visited the tomb of Nakht (52)-recently opened on experimental basis as new preservative measures installed. Nakht was royal astronomer and keeper of the king's vineyards, chief of granaries (Tuthmosis IV). Cross room brightly decorated. Inner room undecorated, but niche originally contained a statue of Nakht holding a stela. In 1917 this was shipped to the U.S. on the SS Arabia, which was torpedoed and sunk by the Germans.

Tomb of Ramose (55), vizier and governor of Thebes (Amenhotep III-Akhenaten). The chapel, unfinished, has square court, broad hall with 64 papyrus bud columns. Decoration a blend of Dynasty XVIII and Amarna style. Note eyes of figures of Ramose and wife. Not carved, rather are painted in.

Tomb of Sennefer (96B), mayor of Thebes, overseer of the granaries and gardens of Amun (Amenhotep II). Lower chamber reached by flight of steps. Vine paintings on ceiling. Irregularly cut ante-chamber, ceiling of main chamber rough. Reused blocks at entrance of main chamber.

Tomb of Rekhmire (100), vizier (Tuthmosis III-Amenhotep II). Very high ceiling. Paintings important for

understanding of Egyptian foreign policies, taxation and justice.

Valley of Kings (Bibani el-Muluk)

A valley in the limestone hills dominated by the Gebel el-Qurn (Hill of the Horn), which resembled a pyramid. In ancient times was sacred to a local goddess Mertseger -- she who loves silence. The first king here: Tuthmosis I. Used until end of Dynasty XX. Contains 62 tombs, not all royal. Some are uninscribed, some unfinished.

Visited the tomb of Seti I (17). Finest and one of the longest in the valley. Rediscovered by Belzoni. Contains five corridors leading over two pits and through four rooms, excluding the burial chamber with astronomical ceiling, from which another corridor leads for a distance. The decoration is in bas-relief and colored.

Rather than visit other tombs in the valley, some of us opted to climb from Valley of the Kings over to Deir el-Bahri. This took about 45 min. The view from the top of the hill is spectacular. On one side the Valley of the Kings, on the other the mortuary temple of Hatshepsut and the vista across the plain to the Nile and beyond to Luxor and its temples. A hot, tiring climb, even for those in good shape; however, the exercise was most rewarding. Bus met us at the foot of the hill near the old rest house. Returned to ferry which took us across to where we boarded our boat directly from the ferry.

After lunch we visited the temple complex of Karnak (in Egyptian, Ipt-Swt 'most esteemed of places,' from which is thought the word Thebes comes: Egyptian t3, 'the,' plus Ip(t-swt).

Temple dedicated to Amun-Re. Consists of pylons, colonnaded court, hypostyle hall, vestibule, sanctuary, store rooms.

First we visited the Open Air Museum north of the temple. Opened in 1987 to display pieces found buried inside the 3rd pylon at Karnak. The most important pieces belong to three chapels: White Chapel of Senwosret I, Alabaster Chapel of Amenhotep I, Red Chapel of Hatshepsut.

Red Chapel: simply blocks (2 X 3 X 1ft) arranged on concrete benches. Dates from year 17 of Hatshepsut. Was to house sacred bark of Amun. Red quartzite with lower blocks in black granite. Chapel stood (if ever completed) in sanctuary of Karnak. Each block bears a complete scene.

White Chapel: one of the oldest buildings at Karnak. Limestone. Sed Festival Chapel. Listing of all the provinces of Egypt, 22 nomes of south and 16/20 nomes of north along with chief towns and local divinity. It likewise gives surface area of each nome, value of local "setat" (quantity of cubits to deduct from 100 cubit standard), length of Egypt, height of inundation at Elephantine, Per Hapi (near Cairo) and the Delta.

Alabaster Chapel: for sacred bark of Amun. Built by Amenhotep I. Completed by Tuthmosis I. Alabaster from Hatnub, wood and bronze for doors from Asia. Note style of

carvings, different from that on limestone from the same period.

Also of note: column block from the Dynasty XI. Sandstone. earliest instance of the name of the god Amun at Karnak.

We visited the temple of Ptah, north of temple complex. Dates from Dynasty XVIII and Ptolemaic periods. Started by Tuthmosis III. Three chapels dedicated to Memphite triad. On rear of temple, Amenhotep, son of Hapu, and Imhotep deified. Holes in wall indicate carvings were covered with a cloth which would be removed so figures could be viewed.

After these "side attractions", the main temple awaited our discovery. Of note: Obelisk of Hatshepsut, tallest still standing in Egypt. We learned that the hacking out of Hatshepsut's name did not begin until year 46 in the reign of Tuthmosis III. It is thought, therefore, that these obelisks were surrounded by stones soon after they were erected. Visited the rear section of the temple, the 'akhamenw, built by Tuthmosis III, having carvings of plants and animals seen or collected during the ruler's campaign in Asia.

Returned to boat moored at Sheraton Luxor, south of Luxor. The evening was free to attend the sound and light show at Karnak or to walk in the suq. Boat sailed at 3am. Some of us were awakened by the boat's movement and/or the accompanying commotion of embarking. Docked at Qena.

November 8: Dendera

Left Qena by bus at 8am. Visited temple of Dendera dedicated to Hathor. Here is one of the most extensive complexes in Egypt. Her consort, Horus the Behedite, has temple at Edfu. Once a year the cult image of the goddess undertook a river voyage to visit Edfu. Visited Roman Mammisi (birth house) with fine carvings on exterior and column capitals with the face of Bes, a god of childbirth. Built under Trajan. Toured around outside of temple. Cleopatra VII and Caesarion on rear of temple. Group of crowns on eastern face. Inscriptions carved on eastern face under Nero; those on front of temple (northern face) done under Tiberius and Claudius (very damaged). Visit of interior. Chapel of the New Year. Stairway to roof. From the top of temple a good view of the complex including the sacred lake and the surrounding mud-brick walls. Chapel to Osiris (NE) with Zodiac (original in the Louvre). Left 10:30.

Abydos

Abydos was primarily a funerary site, perhaps the necropolis of ancient Thinis. Original god at Abydos, Khentamenti "Foremost of the West," i.e., land of the dead. Later became associated with Osiris, along with two other canids: Wepwawet and Anubis.

The temple here built by Seti I (Dynasty XIX) and finished by his son, Ramesses II. Visit of Amon-Re chapel, Osiris chapel, Seti chapel. Very fine wall reliefs, some retaining their color, on inside west wall of temple by Seti I.

Osirion in rear of temple. Is this the burial of Osiris or a cenotaph built by Seti I? Temple of Ramesses II a 5 min. walk to north. The roofless structure allows good viewing of some beautiful painted reliefs. Note: style under Seti I: refined, good craftsmanship. Ramesses II: big, impressive, numerous monuments, less refined quality.

Returned to boat at Nag Hamadi by 2pm. Sailed south and docked at Qena.

November 9: West Bank -- Thebes Deir el-Bahri

Left boat at 6am. Arrived Deir el-Bahri 7am. We are the first visitors at the site. The mortuary temple of Hatshepsut, rising in a series of terraces set in a fold of the Theban hills. Causeway aligned with Karnak. Visited Anubis Chapel, Hathor Chapel, Reliefs of Punt (on second colonnade), divine birth, transport of obelisks (second colonnade.)

Ramesseum

Temple dedicated to Ramesses II and Amun. To the Greeks this was the tomb of Ozymandias, their rendering of Usermatre, the throne name of Ramesses II. Main temple, palace to the south, large number of mud-brick storerooms with arches. Building is rectangular, but its axis oblique. The first two pylons have collapsed and it is entered from the second court. On inner face of first pylon the battle of Kadesh. In front of collapsed second pylon colossus of Ramesses in black granite. Originally 17.3 m high (55 ft.) and weighing 1000 tons. The ARCE group posed for a photo nearby. As the statue of Ramesses II supposedly inspired Shelly's poem "Ozymandias," we thought it appropriate to recite the work:

*I met a traveller from an antique land
Who said: "Two vast and trunkless legs of stone
Stand in the desert...Near them on the sand,
Half sunk, a shattered visage lies, whose frown,
And wrinkled lip, and sneer of cold command
Tell that its sculptor well those passions read
Which yet survive, stamped on these lifeless things,
The hand that mocked them, and the heart that fed.
And on the pedestal these words appear:
My name is Ozymandias, King of Kings;
Look on my works ye mighty and despair.
Nothing beside remains. Round the decay
Of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare,
The lone and level sands stretch far away."*

Deir el-Medina

The village and necropolis of the artisans who worked in the tombs of the Valley of the Kings. Founded in Dynasty XVIII and lasted until end of Dynasty XX when the villagers moved down to Medinet Habu. Met Cathleen Keller from the University of California, Berkeley. She spoke about the village and showed us the house of Sennedjem. Dr. Keller then took us to see the tomb of Sennedjem (1) and Inhorkhaw (359), head draftsman.

Medinet Habu

Mortuary temple of Ramesses III. Visited the attached palace and temple interior. This is the site of the first strike in history. A glimpse of ancient history is gained by "reading" the campaigning records of Ramesses III on the exterior walls of his temple. We also toured the temple of Hatshepsut and Tuthmosis II dedicated to Amun. This was the first building at the site.

Returned to boat for late lunch. Boat moored at foot of Etap Hotel.

Luxor

Visit of Luxor temple followed by a visit to Chicago House. We were warmly welcomed by Lanny Bell, director. He described the history of Chicago House and some of the work in which it is involved. A cocktail reception held for us to meet the staff.

Following our reception we toured the Luxor Museum, one of the best museums in Egypt.

November 10

Morning free. I, along with another member of the group returned to Karnak, arriving at 7:15, a little after sunrise. The sun's path was in perfect alignment with the temple. Revisited the Festival Hall of Tuthmosis III. Pylons 7 and 8 Hittite peace treaty.

Hired a caleche to take us to the temple. He waited for us for two hours and then took us to the Winter Palace Hotel to view the interior and gardens of this faded yet majestic establishment. The caleche returned us to the boat. Boat set sail at 1pm for Esna. Relaxing afternoon on board boat. Docked for the night at Esna.

November 11: Esna

Visit of Esna temple. Emperor Claudius on front of temple. Note locust atop one capital. A rare horseman hieroglyph on north wall. Causeway led down to river now covered by habitation. Rear wall (west face) with red ink drawing of design to be inscribed. The walk from the boat to the temple was lined with shops. It is here that good bargains for galabias and other Egyptian dress can be had in preparation for dress-up night on the boat.

El-Kab

Rather than return to the boat for the sail to Edfu, we went by bus to el-Kab to visit rock-cut tombs of the New Kingdom. Visit of tombs: Paheri (3), Setau (4), Ahmose son of Abana (5), Reni (7).

We also visited inside of mud enclosure walls of ancient site of Nekheb. Temples rebuilt several times there. Remains of temple of the vulture goddess Nekhbet (Amenhotep II), enlarged by Ramesses II. Temple of Thoth (baboon statues) (Tuthmosis III), rebuilt in Dynasty XXVI under Necho, Psamtik.

Edfu

Ptolemaic temple dedicated to Horus. Best preserved temple in Egypt. The approach to the temple is disappointing as one enters the complex from the rear. Horus and his consort Hathor at Dendera were connected with healing cults. This was thus the site of pilgrimages for healing.

First courtyard being repaved, removing old stones and replacing with more even stones. Found inscriptions of reused blocks dating back to Middle Kingdom. Proof that this site in use earlier than had been assumed.

The walls preserve two rituals: the bringing of the cult image Hathor from Dendera to Edfu and the accompanying celebrations; the famous battle between Horus and Seth, the forces of good and evil.

Returned to boat by 1pm. Sailed at 3:30 for Kom Ombo where we spent night. Galabia party on board boat at 10pm.

November 12: Kom Ombo

Visit of double temple of Kom Ombo (mount of Gold) dedicated to Sobek, the crocodile god, and Khnum, the ram-headed god. Saw medical instruments (2nd c. A.D.). Sailed at 9:30 for Aswan.

Aswan

Arrived Aswan 1pm. Left 1:45 for visit of Philae, Kalabsha, Beit el-Wali, all sites relocated to be saved from the rising waters of Lake Nasser. Kalabsha and Beit el-Wali only reached by water. Had to row over in old boats in area recently inundated by rising Nile.

Beit el-Wali: small with mudbrick upper part of walls. Kalabsha: gives an idea of what a temple would look like before being inscribed. Some Greek, Coptic and Meroitic writing. Climbed up to roof.

Philae (4pm). North side of temple has windows originally to look on Biga Island, place where Osiris was supposedly buried. Last hieroglyphic inscription dating back to 394 A.D. is to be found in Osiride chapel. Back at boat by 6pm. Walk in Aswan's suq after dinner.

November 13

Visit of Qubbet el-Hawa in western cliffs opposite Aswan: Old Kingdom to Middle Kingdom tombs: Sarenput I (36), mayor, head of priests of Satis (Senwosret I); Heqaib [Pepy-Nakht] (35), overseer of foreign troops/Sabni (Pepi II); Harkhuf, overseer of foreign troops (Pepi II); Sarenput II (31), head of priest of Khnum (Amenemhet II), Sabni/Mekhu (25,26), governors of the South (Pepi II).

Felucca ride to Elephantine Island: visited museum, Nilometer, temple remains dedicated to Khnum. Reconstructed Tuthmosis III temple yet to be opened after 10 years. Germans working on site.

Afternoon free. Left at 2pm for felucca sail to Sehel Island. One hour to get there. Breeze all the way going

south, i.e., up the river. Spent an hour or so looking at the numerous rock inscriptions, including Famine Stela, left by ancient travelers. Over 1 1/2 hours to return, constant tacking. Well understood why the hieroglyph for going up river (south) is a boat with a sail, while the hieroglyph for going down the river (north) is a boat without a sail!

November 14: Cairo

Return to Cairo. Left boat 9:15. Flight at 11:00. Arrived Cairo 12:30. At hotel by 2:30. At 3pm an excellent walking tour of Islamic Cairo from Bab Zuweila to Bab Fatuh led by Dr. Shahinda Karim, an Islamic art specialist at the American University in Cairo.

November 15: Wadi Natrun

Visit of Coptic monasteries of Wadi Natrun. Another tour led by Dr. Karim. On bus to monasteries, Shahinda spoke to us about Islam and the Coptic religions and about modern-day Egyptian customs and practices. Very informative. Visited Deir Abu Makar (Macarius): a well-endowed monastery complex with large grounds; self-sufficient, employs 500 workmen. Was offered tea, and some bread and cheese made by the monks. We travelled on to the more modest Deir Amba Bishoi, with its fort-like structure with drawbridges. Finally on to Deir el-Suryan (Syrians), with cell of St. Bishoi.

November 16: Tanis

Left Cairo 7:15. Traveled through the Delta and arrived at site of Tanis 10:30. Passed by Tell-Basta, site of Per Bastet, capital of the 18th Nome of Lower Egypt. Here once stood the temple of Bastet, the cat goddess. From the bus we saw a field with scattered stones, the remains of the temple.

We passed through the village of Faqus, just south of the site of Tanis. This town gets its name from the ancient Egyptian for the area we call Goshen, 'gsmt' (the definite article 'p3' + gs(mt) = p3gs = Faqus).

Tanis: Present day San el-Hagar. The Frenchman Mariette worked at the site from 1860 to 1880. In 1886 Petrie got the concession for the Egypt Exploration Society. The French again, under Montet, held the concession 1927-55 and once again hold it today. The site was started in the Old Kingdom. Royal statues of the Middle Kingdom have been found there. The visible remains of the site of a large temple to Amun entered by a monumental gateway leading to a forecourt. Strewn all over are blocks, columns, obelisks, and statues with inscriptions from the Old, Middle, and New Kingdoms, with Ramesses II dominating.

The area is enclosed by a large mudbrick wall 430m x 370m, 15m thick, 10m high. The site was built up after the reign of Psusennes I (Dynasty XXI). The Ramesside and earlier period monuments were brought from other places and reused for building material. Ramesside monuments taken from nearby Pi-Ramesses, the delta capital set up under Ramesses II.

On the site are the remains of Dynasties XXI-XXII royal tombs discovered by Montet. There is no superstructure. The underground part is built of limestone, granite or mudbrick. There were six tombs: Psusennes I, Amenemope, Osorkon III, Sheshonq III, and two anonymous graves. Some tombs had several burials. Takelot II was found in Osorkon's tomb; Sheshonq II was found in Psusennes'.

We visited the small, one room museum there that had just opened September 10. It contained objects found at the site (shards, shawabtis, and other funerary relics).

Left 12:30 for Ismailia. Lunched at hotel overlooking Suez Canal.

Returned to Cairo by desert road. Back at hotel by dusk.

November 17: Memphis, Saqqara, Giza

Memphis: near Mit Rahinah. Once capital of Egypt founded by Menes. Name comes from name of the pyramid of Pepi I (Pepi-mennefer Pepi is strong and good - mennefer > Memphis). Pavilion shelters colossal statue of Ramesses II. Alabaster sphinx, perhaps of Amenhotep II.

Saqqara: Necropolis of Memphis. Step pyramid complex of Zoser. The pyramid is the first large construction in stone, built by Imhotep, chief of works of King Zoser, second king of Dynasty III (ca. 2667-2648 B.C.). Enclosure wall has only one entrance and is decorated with recessed panels, known as the 'palace facade' design. (We did not know that Zoser was the king for whom the pyramid was built until 1888 when the Famine Stela at Sehel Island was discovered. On the stela the name Zoser was linked with the Horus name of Neterkhet, the only name found in the pyramid.)

Buildings in fine white limestone, the first extensive use of stone in ancient Egypt. Many architectural elements employed in building for first time. Enclosure wall has 14 gates of which 13 are false. The one true entrance is at south corner of east wall. After entering we see a hall lined with engaged papyrus columns. In the main court 2 B-shaped altars around which the king was said to run in the Heb-Sed ceremonies.

The pyramid began as a mastaba (clearly seen if viewed from the south side at a distance). Imhotep added 3m to all sides and later 9m on the east to make it rectangular. He then added four mastabas, one on top of the other, to form the step pyramid 60m. high.

To the north lies the mortuary temple (after Dynasty III the mortuary temple was placed to the east in pyramid complexes, perhaps because of the rise of the cult of Re) and beside it the serdab with the seated statue of Zoser (the original is in the Egyptian Museum).

To the northeast, the House of the North with a face of engaged fluted columns, and a cruciform sanctuary with 3 niches. Noted the 3 engaged papyriform columns (symbol of the north) in the wall of the court, the earliest so far known. The House of the South lies to the south, only parts of it remain. Four fluted and engaged columns on facade. Inside,

graffiti of Dynasties XVIII-XIX mentioning Neterkhet (Zoser) as its builder.

Heb-Sed Court rebuilt, the buildings are dummies and cannot be entered. Reconstruction done from scenes on jar sealings and labels from Dynasty I tombs. The Heb-Sed was a feast carried out traditionally after 30 years of a king's reign, and thereafter every 3 or 4 years. Some say it was a renewal of allegiance to the king, others, a development of an ancient ritual in which the leader proves his strength and capacity to continue to rule. All the ceremonies were carried out twice, once as king of the south, and once as king of the north.

South of the pyramid is the Southern Tomb, possibly for the king's viscera. Nearby is the earliest known uraeus frieze.

South of the Zoser pyramid complex is the pyramid of Unas (last king of Dynasty V). Causeway runs 600m with several turns to avoid uneven ground. Built of limestone to enable the blocks facing the pyramid to be hauled up with least difficulty. Afterwards decorated with carved scenes of offerings, hunting, animals, famine, etc. A small section of the wall and roof has been reconstructed to show original condition.

To southwest are two large boat pits cut in the limestone for the funerary boats of Unas. The Mortuary temple much ruined. Entered through a granite gateway inscribed with Unas' name and titles by his successor Teti I, who finished the temple after Unas' death. Floors alabaster, walls limestone, palm-shaped columns of granite. On south face an inscription recording that Khaemwaset, son of Ramesses II, when high priest of Memphis, restored the pyramid of Unas, as it had fallen into decay.

Pyramid of Unas (Beautiful are the places of Unas), of local limestone cased with Tura limestone, some of which is still in position. Entry in north. A sloping passage descends to a vestibule with three portcullises of granite. Black granite sarcophagus still in position in burial chamber to the west. The walls of the burial chamber of alabaster and limestone inscribed and painted blue. First appearance of Pyramid texts, first recorded body of writing bearing witness to man's higher intellectual pursuits.

Nearby, tomb of Idut (also called Sesheshat), princess of Dynasty V, probably a daughter of Unas, who usurped the tomb chapel of a Dynasty V vizier Ihuy.

Driving further west we visited the Serapeum: burial place of the Apis bulls. Once a temple above ground. Visitor only sees rock-cut tombs below ground. Dates from the New Kingdom to Ptolemaic times. At entry a series of niches which once held stelae (now in Louvre) placed by pilgrims to the sanctuary. There are 24 bull sarcophagi made of granite, basalt or limestone, most are uninscribed. Khaemwaset, son of Ramesses II buried here.

Mastaba of Ti: Dynasty V. Overseer of the sun temples of Neferirkare and Nwuserre. Entry through a columned portico with Ti carved on each side of doorway. Columned court with burial shaft; long corridor with a small room off to right; a rectangular pillared hall, off which opens the

serdab. Has some of the finest Dynasty V wall carvings.

Mastaba of Mereruka (also called Meru), vizier of Teti I of Dynasty VI. Next to pyramid of Teti. Largest mastaba at Saqqara with 32 rooms. A family tomb with his wife, Har-watet-khet, daughter of Teti, and his son Meri-Teti, also buried here.

Mastaba of Kagemni, vizier, Dynasty VI. Decoration somewhat better than Mereruka's tomb. Fine scenes of cattle and birds, hunting, netting, etc.

Pyramid of Teti I (The Place of Teti, son of Re is enduring forever). Burial chamber contains basalt sarcophagus. Ceilings painted blue and covered with five-pointed stars. Walls decorated with pyramid texts. Wall much damaged and some blocks removed. Teti's cult flourished even into the Middle Kingdom.

Giza: Site of the great pyramids. Built between 2589 and 2530 B.C. by rulers of Dynasty IV: Khufu (Cheops), Khafre (Chephren), and Menkaure (Mycerinus). Entrance always on north side. Each pyramid had on the east side a small mortuary temple built against the structure and further east a valley temple joined by a covered causeway. Each had subsidiary pyramids, to the east for Khufu, to the south for the others. They were thought to have been the burial places of queens. Each pyramid had a name. Around all the pyramids were mastaba fields where relatives and nobles were buried.

The Great Pyramid (Khufu is the one belonging to the horizon). Closed for repairs. Angle: 51 degrees. Boat museum, with one of the cedar boats found in one of the boat-pits around the pyramid, on south side. Walked over to the pyramid of Khafre (Great is Khafre). It preserves a part of the Tura limestone casing near the top. Angle: 53 degrees. Two entrances: lower entry (now in use) and upper entry. Original rock-hewn burial chamber had pointed roof and not centered beneath apex. Later the upper passage constructed and the second burial chamber made part of pyramid. Entered through a granite-lined passageway 60m long and partly rock-cut. At west end of burial chamber is uninscribed red granite sarcophagus found by Belzoni, who wrote his name in lampblack on the wall. Against south wall a square cut cavity in pavement which may have been for canopic chest. Around this pyramid, rock-cut tombs.

Visit of valley temple to pyramid. The temple faces east and opens onto a quay fronting a canal, which has never been excavated. The entrances lead into a narrow antechamber and then into a T-shaped room, where, in front of the pillars, 23 diorite statues of the king stood. One complete statue was found in a pit in the antechamber. This is now in the Cairo Museum. Three side chambers on the south side of the main hall may have been store rooms. A further chamber leads off the passage in line with the causeway to the mortuary temple.

Sphinx (Ar. *Abu el-hul*: the Awesome One) Body of a lion and head of a man, partly fashioned out of natural knoll and partly built up. In front of it is the granite stela placed there by order of Tuthmosis IV (ca. 1420 B.C.). Beyond to the east is the temple of the Sphinx from Dynasty IV, of

limestone faced with granite.

Pyramid of Menkaure (Menkaure is divine). Finished by Menkaure's son Shepseskaf. The lower 16 courses were cased in granite, but the rest was never completed. Angle: 51 degrees. Entry in north face, 4m above the surface of the limestone platform, descending passage of 31m faced with granite blocks. Leads through a paneled vestibule (the original burial chamber) and a horizontal passage with 3 portcullises, into the underground burial chamber. Entirely cut in rock and lined with granite. Pointed roof.

In the evening we attended a reception and buffet dinner in our honor aboard the S.S. Fostat, ARCE's houseboat.

A fitting location to bid farewell to our guides, our travelling companions, and to Egypt.

November 18: Return home

The trip highlights included visits to sites not on the usual tourist itinerary, i.e., Lish and Meir, and the relatively newly opened sites at Tanis and El-Kab. Here and elsewhere we gained extra insight thanks to our well-informed guides and the experts working at the sites. Despite a few logistic problems, which any first-time endeavor usually entails, we had a rich and rewarding experience.

SPEAKERS AND PAPERS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING

American Research Center in Egypt
Philadelphia, April 21-23, 1989



Roger Allen (University of Pennsylvania), "Naguib Mahfuz and the Arabic Novel: The Historical Context"

Adel Allouche (University of Pennsylvania)
"Fiscal Treatise of al-Maqrizi."

Roger Bagnall (Columbia University), "Workshop on Teaching of Egyptian History: The Roman Period."

John Baines (Oxford University and University of Michigan)
"Religion, Restriction of Knowledge, and Hierarchy."

Kathryn Bard (Boston University)
"Interpreting Predynastic Burial Patterns:
Ethnographic Analogies and Cross-cultural Parallels."

Michael Bazinet (University of Pennsylvania)
"Cloth and Context: Filling Some Gaps in the Study of Coptic Textiles."

David Belasco (University of Denver)
"Adoption of Rural Community Water Systems."

David Berg (Redpath Museum, McGill University)
"Another Temple-Model of Seti I."

Jonathan Berkey (Princeton University)
"Scholasticism and Transmission of Learning."

Robert Bianchi
"Masterpieces from the Alexandria Museum."

Douglas Brewer (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign), "Chronologies and Paleoenvironments: Incremental Growth Structures of the Nile Perch."

Edwin Brock (Canadian Institute in Egypt)
"Alabaster Sarcophagi of the Ramesside Period."

S. Kent Brown (Brigham Young University), "Microfilming Coptic and Arabic Manuscripts in Egypt."

Edward Brovarski (Museum of Fine Arts, Boston), "The 1987 and 1989 Seasons of the Yale University/Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Giza Pyramids Mastaba Project."

Edward Brovarski
"The Tomb of Ny Ankh Nesut from Saqqara."

Stanley Burstein (California State University, Los Angeles)
"Hecateus of Abdera, Revisionist Historian of Egypt."

Eric Cline (University of Pennsylvania)
"New Data Concerning Amenhotep III Faience Plaque of Mycenae Greece."

Leo Depuydt (Yale University), "The Function of the Conjunctive in Egyptian and Coptic."

Earl Ertman (University of Akron), "An Enigmatic Head in the Collection of the Cleveland Museum of Art."

Walter Fairservis (Vassar College)
"The Fort at Hierakonpolis."

Leonor Fernandes (New York University), "The Market Place and its Architecture: A Look at Medieval Cairo."

John Foster (Roosevelt University), "Some Comments on the Debate Between a Man Tired of Life and His Soul."

Gladys Frantz-Murphy (Iona College), "Workshop on Teaching Egyptian History: The Medieval Period."

Jeremy Geller (University of Washington, St. Louis)
"Bread, Beer and Production in Predynastic Egypt."

Arthur Goldschmidt Jr. (Pennsylvania State University)
"Workshop on the Teaching of Egyptian History: The Modern Period."

Sheldon Gosline (Virginia Historical Museum)
"Bahariya Oasis Project, Report of the 1988 Season and Goals for Future Research."

Christopher Haas (University of Michigan)
"Alexandria's Via Canopica."

James Harris (University of Michigan)
"The Mummy of Amenhotep III (61074) and the
Mummy Found in Tomb 55 Smenkare (60175)."

Stephen Harvey (University of Pennsylvania)
"A Decorated Cult Stand of the Archaic Period from
Abydos."

Sharon Herbert and Henry Wright
(University of Michigan)
"The 1988 University of Michigan/University of Asyut
Expedition to Coptos and the Eastern Desert."

Michael Hoffman (University of South Carolina)
"1988-1989 Investigations at Hierakopolis."

Susan Hollis (Scripps College), "Neith, Hathor, and the
Queen in the Third Millennium BCE Egypt."

Fayek Ishak (University of Toronto), "On Reviving the
Alexandriana and the Serapiana of the Greatest Library
in the Ancient World: Fact or Fiction?"

Gerald Kadish
(State University of New York, Binghamton)
"On Studying Women in Ancient Egyptian History."

Timothy Kendall (Museum of Fine Arts, Boston), "A
Meroitic Foundation Ritual for Raising the Flagstaves."

John Larson (Oriental Institute), "Theodore M. Davis and
Tomb No. 55 in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings."

Bentley Layton (Yale University), "The Determinator
Syntagma in Coptic and Its Constituents."

Ronald Leprohon (University of Toronto)
"Privately Owned Antiquities from Ottawa."

Ann Lesch (Villanova University)
"Democratization from Above: Egypt under Mubarak."

Barbara Lesko (Brown University)
"Workshop on Women in Egypt."

Leonard Lesko (Brown University), "Workshop on the
Teaching of Egyptian History: The Coptic Period."

Kathy Mariscotti (Temple University), "Class and Gender:
Women's Political Participation in the 1930's."

Mona Mikhail (New York University)
"Naguib Mahfouz: Al-Muntami al-Ma'zum, or the
Committed Writer in Crises."

Scott Morschauser (Princeton Theological Seminary)
"On the Origin of an 'Unknown Royal Stela.'"

William Murnane (Memphis State University), "The 1989
Season of the el-Amarna Boundary Stelae Project."

Fauzi Najjar (Michigan State University)
"Al-Farida al-Gha`iba: The Jihad Manifesto."

David O'Connor
(University Museum, University of Pennsylvania)
"The Tomb of Mahu at el-Amarna:
A New Interpretation."

Sara Orel (University of Toronto)
"East Karnak Before Akhenaten."

Patricia Paice (University of Toronto)
"The Pithom Stela Revisited."

William Peck (Detroit Institute of Art)
"Recent Acquisitions of the Egyptian Collection in the
Detroit Museum."

Carl Petry (Northwestern University)
"Dangerous Liaisons: Adultery, Impropriety, and Judicial
Autonomy during the Reign of Qansuh al-Ghawri."

Peter Piccione (Oriental Institute), "Mysteries of Mehen'
and the Game of Coiled Serpent."

Patricia Podzorski (University of California, Berkeley),
"Xeroradiographic Examination of Some Late
Predynastic Egyptian Pottery."

Sarah Pomeroy (Hunter College and the Graduate School,
City University of New York), "Women in Ptolemaic
Egypt: A Feminist Revision of Egypt."

Marsha Pripstein Posusney (University of Pennsylvania),
"Labor and Economic Liberalization in the 1970's."

Janet Richards
(University Museum, University of Pennsylvania)
"The Abydos Northern Cemetery Project."

Linda Ricketts (University of North Dakota)
"The Last Ptolemaic Co-Regency."

Robert Ritner (Oriental Institute), "Supposed Predynastic
'Hamster-Faced' Figures in London and Hanover."

Melissa Robinson (University Museum, University of
Pennsylvania), "Dendera Miscellanies I."

Linda Jones Roccas (Rutgers University), "The Egyptian
Origin of the Greek Linen (Ionic) Chiton."

Ann Roth (University of California, Berkeley)
"The Tomb Owner in a Carrying Chair: The Content
and Evolution of a New Kingdom Motif."

Donald Ryan (Pacific Lutheran University)
"E.A. Wallis Budge: A Retrospect."

George Scanlon (American University in Cairo)
"Fustat Fatimid Sgraffiato: The 'Other' Pottery."

Deborah Schorsch (Metropolitan Museum of Art), "Tech-
nical Studies of Ancient Egyptian Copper Ewers."

Alan Schulman (Queens College, City University of
New York), "The Bronzes of Reshep."

Gerry Scott III (Yale University)
"Some General Remarks on the History and
Development of the Ancient Egyptian Scribe Statue."

Steven Sidebotham (University of Delaware)
"Archaeological Investigations at 'Abu Sha'ar
Conducted by the University of Delaware."

Stuart Smith (University of California, Los Angeles)
"Burial Assemblages in Eighteenth Dynasty Theban
Tombs: Intact Tombs."

Nigel Strudwick (University of California, Los Angeles)
"Burial Assemblages in Eighteenth Dynasty Theban
Tombs: Robbed Tombs."

Christopher Taylor (Princeton University)
"The Veneration of Asiya, Wife of Pharaoh in Late
Medieval Egypt."

Emily Teeter (University of Washington), "A Corpus of
Late First Intermediate Period Statues from Asyut."

Vincent Tobin (St. Mary's University, Halifax)
"Isis and Demeter."

Shawkat Toorawa
(ARCE Fellow, University of Pennsylvania)
"On Naguib Mahfouz's Tharthara fawq an-Nil."

Charles Van Siclen (South Texas Chapter, American
Research Center in Egypt), "The Edifice of Amenhotep
II at Karnak - A Progress Report."

Marjorie Venit (University of Maryland, College Park)
"The Painted Tomb from Wardian and the Antiquity of
the Saqiya in Egypt."

Steve Vinson (Johns Hopkins University), "E. Berlin 24025:
A Ship of the Sea Peoples from the 18th Dynasty?"

Robert Wenke (University of Washington, Seattle)
"Excavations of an Old Kingdom Provincial Capital at
Kom el-Hisn."

Edward Wente (Oriental Institute), "Workshop on the
Teaching of Egyptian History: The Ancient Period."

Donald White (University Museum, University of
Pennsylvania), "Excavations of a Late Bronze Age
Settlement on Bates' Island, Marsa Matruh."

Bruce Williams (Oriental Institute), "Pottery and Late
Middle Kingdom Archaeology at Serra Fortress."

Arlene Wolinski (Mesa College and San Diego State
University), "More Masks: Additional Evidence for
Ancient Egyptian Masked Priests."

Jeffrey Zorn (University of California, Berkeley)
"LU. pa-ma-ha-a in EA 162.74."

THE AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT ANNUAL TOUR

November 19, 1989 - December 5, 1989

The American Research Center in Egypt is offering its second annual tour to Egypt. This year the tour leader is Michael Jones, an Egyptologist who has worked on several of the sites and has a broad acquaintance with ancient Egyptian history and culture. For those who have not yet visited Egypt, this promises to be an exceptional introduction to the country. For those who have, it will be a wonderful way to be reacquainted with its archaeological splendors.

About Our Tour Leader:

Michael Jones took his MA in Egyptology from Cambridge University. He has done archaeological work in the United Kingdom, excavating Roman city sites at Colchester, Winchester and London, and also Roman forts in Scotland. In Egypt he worked on excavations at Luxor, Tell el-Amarna, Giza, Kom Ombo, and at Memphis where he served for six years as field director at the New York University Apis House Excavation.

He currently works on a privately funded excavation at Memphis under ARCE auspices, and he lectures locally. His wife, Angela Milward Jones, is director of the ARCE Archaeology Club in Cairo.

The itinerary of the tour is as follows:

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19

Departure from Kennedy Airport in the evening aboard a KLM flight, with a stop in Amsterdam.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20

Arrive Cairo, meeting and assistance by your escort and transfer to the Nile Hilton Hotel in downtown Cairo. Dinner at hotel.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21

CAIRO: Full day of touring to Memphis and Saqqara including the Step Pyramid, designed and built by Imhotep, Chief of Works under Zoser (ca. 2680 B.C.), second king of Dynasty III; the Serapeum, burial place of the Apis bulls; and the Dynasty V tombs (ca. 2370 B.C.) of Ti and Ptahhotep. A late lunch at the Mena House and dinner at the hotel. All meals.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22

CAIRO: Full morning, beginning at an early hour, of touring at Pyramids, Sphinx, and the Solar Boat. Lunch at the hotel. Afternoon at the Egyptian Museum. Dinner on your own to explore some of Cairo's charming restaurants.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23

CAIRO: Morning in Old Cairo including the Coptic Museum, the Coptic Churches of Abu Serga and the Virgin ("al-Mu'allqa") and the Ben Ezra Synagogue. Afternoon touring of the Islamic Museum, which houses a magnificent collection of Islamic fine arts, and Citadel, originally built by Saladin in the twelfth century. Lunch is included, and a "festive" Thanksgiving dinner at the hotel is planned.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24

CAIRO/MINYA: Depart Cairo visiting Meidum, site of the impressive pyramid begun by Huni, last king of Dynasty III (ca. 2600 B.C.), and completed by his son Sneferu. Then to Beni Hassan, and the necropolis of the governors of the Oryx Nome, of Middle Kingdom date (ca. 2000 B.C.) Overnight in Minya at the Omar Khayyam Hotel. All meals included.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25

MINYA/NAG HAMMADI: Continue touring to El Amarna, where the heretic king Akhenaten of Dynasty XVIII built his short-lived capital (ca. 1375 B.C.), and then to Tuna el-Gebel, the necropolis of ancient Hermopolis. This day's touring ends at Nag Hammadi, where an important collection of Coptic manuscripts, dating to the 4th and 5th centuries A.D. was found in the 1940s. Stay overnight at the Aluminun Hotel. All meals included.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 26

NAG HAMMADI/LUXOR: Touring to Abydos, alleged burial place of the god Osiris, and an important cult center throughout ancient times. Then to Dendera, site of the temple of Hathor, en route to Luxor. Stay in a first-class hotel. All meals.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27

LUXOR: Touring on the West Bank to the Ramesseum, Ramesses II's monument to himself, and inspiration for Shelley's "Ozymandias." Visit to Deir el-Medina, the workmen's village of the artisans of the royal tombs of the New Kingdom, and Medinet Habu, mortuary temple of Ramesses III. Free afternoon. All meals.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28

CRUISE: Board the Oberoi cruise ship M/S Shehrayar before lunch. Afternoon touring to the Karnak and Luxor temples. All meals aboard the cruise.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29

CRUISE: Morning touring to the major tombs of the Valley of the Kings, the Valley of the Queens, the Tombs of the Nobles as well as Deir el-Bahri, Queen Hatshepsut's mortuary temple, one of the most beautiful sites in the world. Afternoon at leisure.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30

CRUISE: Sail to Esna, visiting the Ptolemaic-Roman temple. Then to Edfu and the temple of Horus, best preserved of all ancient Egyptian temples.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1

CRUISE/ASWAN: To visit the temple at Kom Ombo whose location, on a promontory overlooking the Nile, is among the most magnificent in Egypt. Then to Aswan and the afternoon touring of the temple at Philae, the High Dam, and the unfinished obelisk.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2

ASWAN: Morning touring of the islands in the Nile by felucca. Transfer to the Cataract Hotel for an afternoon of leisure. Dinner at hotel, but not lunch.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 3

ASWAN: Morning flight to Abu Simbel, site of Ramesses II's two great rock-cut temples, continuing on to Cairo. Overnight in the Gezira Sheraton Hotel. No lunch or dinner.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4

CAIRO: Full day at leisure with Reception at the S. S. Fostat, the houseboat of the American Research Center in Egypt, and a Gala Farewell Dinner including wine in one of the nice restaurants at the hotel. No lunch.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5

Transfer to the airport for flight to New York.

The TOUR RATE Includes

- Round trip transatlantic air transportation from New York on a regularly scheduled airline (KLM or other IATA carrier).
- Meeting and assistance on arrival and departure.
- Hotels: twin-bedded rooms with private bath as listed or similar. At the hotel in Nag Hammadi a private bath may not be available.
- Meals: All meals are included, except where indicated.
- Surface land transport by motorcoach as detailed in the itinerary. Cruise accommodations on an Oberoi ship in outside cabins with private bath. Internal flights by Egyptair.

- Entrance fees to all sites and museums.
- Services of a local tour escort throughout.
- All gratuities.

NOT INCLUDED

Personal expenses, such as laundry, telephone calls, beverages, independent hotel/airport transfer for independent arrivals and departures.

PRICES

Airfare	(based on today's APEX fare from New York, minimum stay 6 days, maximum, 60): . . .	\$812
Land portion (based on double occupancy): . . .	\$2520	
Land portion only (no air travel):	(\$2670)	
Tax deductible contribution to ARCE (per person):	\$400	
Single Supplement:	(\$675)	
Total (double occupancy, incl. ARCE contribution):	\$3,732	

Only the airfare portion of the ticket may be paid by credit card. But further details, contact Archaeological Tours, 30 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017. Telephone: (212) 986-3054.

INSURANCE

All participants are strongly urged to purchase travel insurance for trip cancellation, accident or sickness, and/or baggage loss. No insurance is provided by ARCE, but insurance is available through the tour agents.

RESERVATIONS

A deposit of \$400.00 is requested per person in order to confirm reservations. Full payment is due eight weeks prior to departure date.

REFUND POLICY AND CANCELLATIONS

In the event of cancellation, refund in full will be made until twelve weeks before departure, less a \$50.00 handling fee. Between twelve and eight weeks before departure, the cancellation penalty will be \$200, and between eight weeks and the time of departure, the penalty will be \$1000 plus other penalties levied by the hotels and operators. (Single room cruise add \$400). In addition, if cancellation is made within 21 days of departure, the airlines impose a penalty of 10% of the airfare. If a medical note is submitted, there will be no airline penalty. Insurance is available to cover these penalties and is recommended.

TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

A valid USA or other foreign passport. Visas are required for USA citizens.

RESERVATION FORM

Please reserve _____ spaces for the 1989 ARCE Tour with the American Research Center in Egypt. Enclosed is a deposit of \$_____ (\$400 per person) payable to Archaeological Tours.

(Balance is due: September 1, 1989).

Name(s) _____

Address _____

Telephone (home) _____ (office) _____

Check here for single room (\$675 supplement)

Check here for November 19 flight departure from the U.S. and hotel accommodation in Cairo November 20, and return to USA on December 5.

If other travel arrangements are intended, specify here your departure date from the USA: _____ and your return date from Cairo: _____.

Note: Space is limited. Thirty places will be reserved on a first-come first-served basis.

Send all reservations forms and checks payable to Archaeological Tours to:

Archaeological Tours
30 East 42nd Street
Suite 1202
New York, NY 10017
(212) 986-3054

CONNECTING FLIGHTS

For connecting flights within the United States, contact Archaeological Tours, 30 East 42nd Street, Suite 212, New York, NY 10017, telephone: (212) 986-3054.

RESPONSIBILITY

Archaeological Tours, which is handling this tour for the American Research Center in Egypt, is a division of Lindstone Travel. In accepting bookings for the tour, Archaeological Tours clearly stipulates that it is not liable for the faults or defaults of other companies and persons that may be used in the carrying out of the tour services; also for accidents, baggage losses, delays, strikes, political unrest, riots, and acts of God and war. In the event it becomes necessary or advisable for the comfort and well-being of the passengers, or for any reason whatsoever to alter the itinerary or arrangements, such alterations may be made without penalty to the operator. Additional expenses, if any, shall be borne by the passengers. The right is also reserved to withdraw this tour; also to decline to accept or retain any persons as members of the tour. No refunds can be made for absence from the tour unless arrangements are made at the time of booking. KLM Airlines or other IATA Carrier concerned are not to be held responsible for any acts, omissions, or events during the time passengers are not on board. The contract in use by the companies concerned shall constitute the sole contract between the company and purchaser of these tours and/or passengers.

Send tax deductible contribution only to the:

American Research Center in Egypt
New York University
50 Washington Square South
New York, NY 10012
(212) 998-8890

SONGS OF THE QUFTI WORKMEN

SUSAN WEEKS



Quftis at work: Gebel Ada, 1966. Photo: S. Weeks

THE CAMEL

CHORUS: "Unloose the tethers of the camel" is sung between each line.

REIS:

*Unloose the tethers of the camel O Rugaia.
And unloose the tethers of the camel O Rugaia.
I had unloosed them and the camel moved uneasily
towards me.
Unloose the tethers of the camel.
I had unloosed them and the camel strode towards me.
Unloose the tethers of the camel.
I had unloosed the tethers of the camel and he stretched
himself.
Unloose the tethers of the camel.
I had unloosed the tethers of the camel and he grunted at
me.
Unloose the tethers of the camel.
Unloose the tethers of the camel.*

COMMENCING WORK AT DAWN

(Each man is thinking the Reis (foreman) is not talking to him personally but to his friend).

CHORUS: "Wake up all who are sleepy" is sung between each line.

REIS:

*Wake up all who are still sleepy;
By Allah, my friend, this was the sleep.
We did not sleep and we did not sleep a wink.
Wake up all who are sleepy!
Over sleeping on is blamed.
Allah! Allah! Allah! today.
(Pun on yom-today and nom-sleep)
O friend, by Allah, wake up for the day.*

*Thus by this work the day passes.
Thus by this work the day passes.*

*By Allah concentrate on the work, by Allah today.
Thus we started by Allah today.
Thus we started by Allah today.
Thus by this work the day passes.
Thus by Allah, tell me, by Allah today.
Avoid laziness by Allah today.*

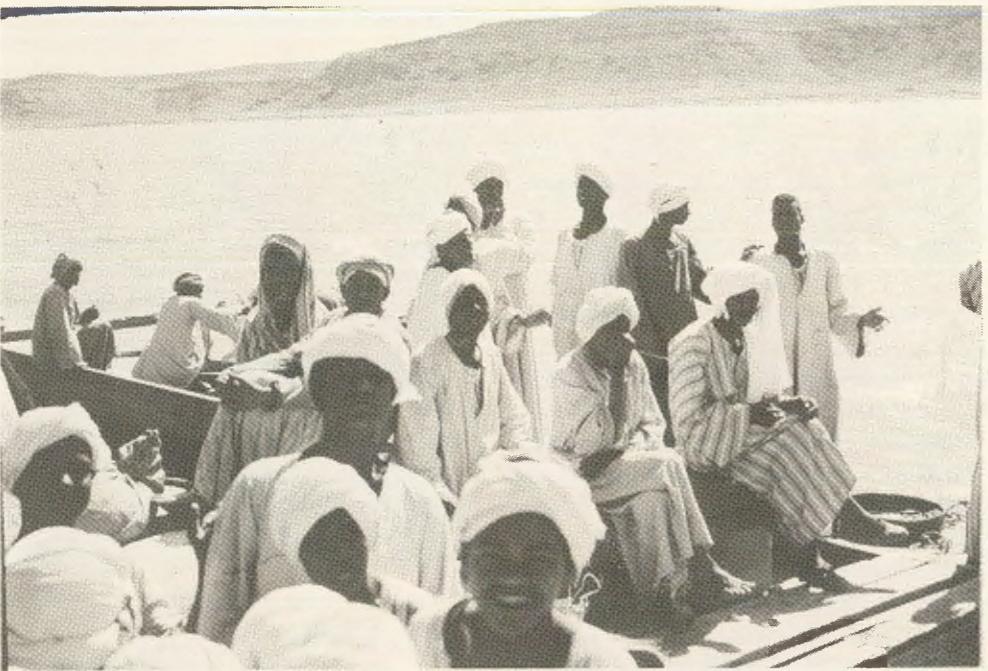
*Wake up all who are still sleepy.
Wake up all who are still sleepy.*

THE SWIMMING POOLS OF ALEXANDRIA

CHORUS: "O swimming pool of Alexandria" is sung between each line.

REIS:

*O swimming pool of Alexandria!
O swimming pool of Alexandria!
O swimming pool which is in Alexandria!
O swimming pool of Helwan!
O swimming pool which I have built,
O swimming pool which I have built.
With the red bricks I have heightened it.
O swimming pool of Alexandria!*



"Quftis.... a fine stock." Photo: K. Weeks

THE POMEGRANATES

CHORUS: "O Pomegranates" is sung between each line.

REIS:

*O Pomegranates mature and ripe!
O Pomegranates mature and ripe!
O Pomegranates, O Pomegranates of Akhmim.
O Pomegranates!*

Take one.

O Pomegranates!

Give me one.

O Pomegranates mature and ripe fruit of Manfalout!

O Pomegranates!

CHORUS:

*Where I spend the day, where I sleep.
Where I spend the day, where I sleep.
Under the shade I stretch myself and sleep.*

REIS:

*How sweet are her eyes, they are like a gazelle's eyes.
How lovely is her hair, it is as long as the camel's rope.*

COMPLAINTS TO THE REIS

CHORUS: "O Reis forbear" is sung between each line.

IN PRAISE OF THE BELOVED ONE

CHORUS: "How beautiful are her eyes" is sung between each line.

REIS:

*How beautiful are her eyes O Lord!
I am unable to resist her eyes.
I had seen her eyes as the eyes of a gazelle.
I had seen her nose as a date of Syria,
And her mouth is like the ring of Solomon.
O Lord! I am unable to resist her eyes.
I had seen her hair as long as the camel's rope.
I had seen her body as graceful as a green bamboo.*

REIS:

*O Reis forbear us.
O Reis forbear us.
O Reis be patient.
The work is heavy for me.
The work is too hard for me (cruel).
The dusty wind is blinding my eyes.
Reis forbear!
The work is heavy for me.
O Reis forbear!
O Reis treat us lightly.
O Reis be patient.
O Reis forbear.*

EGYTAIR OFFERS DISCOUNTS TO ARCE MEMBERS

We are pleased to announce that EgyptAir, the national airline of Egypt, has agreed to provide a 25% discount to all members of the American Research Center in Egypt on any international fare from the United States to Egypt, including business and first class fares.

Currently EgyptAir flies out of New York only; it plans flights from Los Angeles in June 1989.

Roundtrip airfares between New York and Cairo are as follows:

Two-month Excursion (minimum stay: 6 days):

November 1-March 31	\$799
April 1-May 14	929
May 15-September 14	999
September 25-October 31	929

Three-month Excursion (minimum stay: 14 days):

September 15-May 14	\$1132
May 15-September 15	1255
Stand-by (no reservations possible):	\$600

Pick up at airport the day of departure. Maximum stay: 3 months

Basic Economy (good for a year): \$883 one way, \$1766 roundtrip; no stopovers allowed; \$1070 one way with stopovers, \$2140 roundtrip.

Basic Business Class (good for a year), \$1177 one way, \$2354 roundtrip. No extra charge for stopovers (but depending on mileage).

First Class (good for a year), \$1975 one way, \$3950 roundtrip. No extra charge for stopovers (but pending on mileage).

The ARCE discount may be applied to all these fares. To qualify for them you need to show you are a member in good standing (by showing your membership card as a first step).

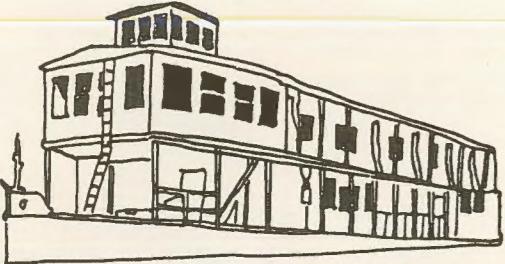
Note that add-on fares to the two- and three-month excursion fares from Los Angeles via American Airlines can be purchased at the cost of \$300 or \$320, depending on the season.

The day of departure determines the seasonal rates. For further details, consult your local travel agent.

Note also that these reduced tickets can be issued only by EgyptAir's Sales Office at Rockefeller Center, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10019. The office managers will have on file samples of the ARCE membership card, which will qualify members for the discount.

We are also asked to alert you to the fact that all fares mentioned above can be changed without prior notice, considering they are controlled by international committee.

These discounts have been worked out with Mr. Abdel Munim Osman, EgyptAir's genial and industrious General Manager the Americas, who is hard at work expanding the air links between major American cities and Cairo.



THE NEWS FROM CAIRO

The early part of the spring season was taken up with Ramadan which also coincided with my trip to the States to attend the ARCE annual meeting, and as most visitors who might have come were in Philadelphia instead, the Cairo office enjoyed a much needed breathing spell. The major event of this period was the Archaeology Club's tour to Russia over Eastern Orthodox Easter for purposes of studying art of the icon. A small but dedicated group braved the wet, chilly spring, to tour churches, monasteries and museums at a time that official attitudes towards religion in Russia were undergoing marked changes for the better. A second trip was also made during this period to Siwa Oasis led by NARCE editor and Cairo's librarian, Susan Weeks. An earlier attempt to go last fall was queered by a movie crew's having commandeered all hotel space, so it was an even more exciting foray when obstacles were finally overcome and the event took place.

At the outset of April the Permanent Committee of the EAO met and approved several ARCE member projects including Kent Weeks' Theban Map Project, Don Ryan's work in the Valley of the Kings, and Steve Sidebotham's ongoing Red Sea dig. Kent began his work at the end of May and Don is scheduled to come out in the summer. Steve is, however, at the time of this writing, still awaiting security clearance which, as always, is the major stumbling block to expedition activity, and one over which no one has any control or say. Several new factors have complicated this already complex equation; namely Security's insistence on Army Survey maps (1:25,000 scale), two for regular projects, and twelve for those working in a military area, and the new rule that no papers will now be submitted to Security for clearance until the Permanent Committee has approved the project. So in order to circumvent delays we recommend that groups submit all their papers five to six months in advance of the time they want to begin work. This should cover the fact that the Permanent Committee does not necessarily meet every month (it is supposed to convene on the first Sunday of every Western Calendar month, but they are frequently postponed or as in the case of May, cancelled). Also it sometimes happens that there is a backlog of proposals; so that a proposal such as Donald White's of the University of Pennsylvania which was ready well in advance of the April 2nd meeting was postponed for consideration to the next meeting which as it turned out didn't convene until June 11th! And then the security process of a six week minimum,

which has been known to take over two months, begins. So again, please allow yourselves at least five months, preferably six, to process your applications from beginning to a successful end.

Please note that also fewer Antiquities Passes are being issued. Students are now ruled out, as Bernard Bothmer discovered to his dismay in early June. The logic here being that they already receive a 50% discount on the price of entry tickets; and it is even difficult for visiting Egyptologists doing personal study. The only sure candidates are members of approved expeditions and ARCE fellows working in the field of Egyptology. And while on the subject of passes, I should point out that finally Zahi Hawass has had his way and tourists are now charged entry to the Pyramids and Sphinx at Giza. The fee is LE 3 per person and on the first day over LE 10,000 was raised for work of the EAO. It was a long overdue move and one which we heartily endorse. Bravo Zahi!

The end of May saw the arrival of a number of visitors including Betsy Bryan and Glen Schwartz of Johns Hopkins; Rob Wenke, Doug Brewer, Mark Lehner, and head of the Southern California ARCE chapter, Noel Sweitzer. Mark was responsible for one of the more unusual parties ever thrown on board *El Fostat*, when one of his many fans in the world of high finance, Isaac Tigrett (who is involved in the construction of the Pyramid at Memphis, Tennessee), celebrated his recent marriage to Maureen Starkey, former wife of Beatles' drummer, Ringo Star. The lavish food and imported drink were laid on by the Mena House, live music wafted from the stern and those of us lucky enough to be included had a most instructive evening observing the habits and customs of the jet set. F. Scott Fitzgerald was indeed correct. The Tigretts were, incidentally, very taken with the *Fostat* and congratulated ARCE repeatedly for its foresight in having acquired such a period gem nearly three decades ago. I owned as how it wasn't for sale exactly, but it might be interesting to see what they would be willing to pay for it if it were. I'm still waiting for their offer!

On the lecture and seminar front, spring was a slow season what with Ramadan, my absence, and fellows beginning to leave, but summer promises to be more lively with three events already scheduled for June, and one for July. We are also looking forward to the arrival of several expeditions in the coming weeks, including Don Ryan, Donald White, and Ann Roth. ARCE is also hosting two Malcolm Kerr fellows this summer who will be helping out in the office as part of their exposure to life in Egypt. Both Susan and I are looking forward to that. If they are anything like last year's Kerr fellow, Matthew Pigg, we will count ourselves fortunate indeed.

-- Robert Brenton Betts

ARCHAEOLOGY CLUB

In March, the lecture program continued with a talk by Edward Brovarski of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts titled: "In the Footsteps of George A. Reisner! The Work of the

Yale-Boston Giza Mastabas Project 1988-89." He showed slides of the scenes in the tomb chapels of the Western Cemetery next to the Great Pyramid where Reisner had worked earlier this century. There developed a lively debate after the lecture on the subject of how to preserve the rapidly deteriorating antiquities of Egypt.

April was a busy month. By popular request, Michael Jones gave an intensive two-week introductory course, "Beginning in Hieroglyphs," that set out to teach the basics of hieroglyphic writing and enable students to recognize some of the names, titles and frequently repeated formulae through an understanding of their structure and a knowledge of how the ancient Egyptian language worked.

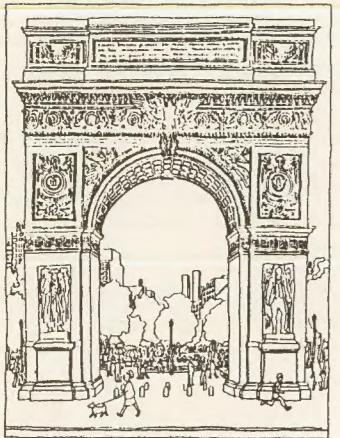
For the Archaeology Club meeting, Edna Russmann of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, gave a lecture on Egyptian Art, talking about statues in their ancient setting in the temples. This lecture was made the more fascinating because it was presented as a personal appreciation of ancient Egyptian art and was given with many of Ms. Russmann's own special insights.

Then in the middle of April, the two-week trip to Rus-

sia led by Michael Jones set off to visit Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev in search of medieval Rus and its Byzantine connections. The small group had a marvelous time, thanks to the proverbial Russian hospitality. Some preconceptions were confirmed, but everyone left the USSR with a genuine appreciation for a very different culture.

In May, there was no lecture but a highly successful trip during the Ramadan Bairam holiday went to the Siwa Oasis where Susan Weeks shared her expertise and knowledge of Beduin and Berber customs and crafts. The group visited the war cemeteries at El Alamein and the beach resort town of Mersa Matruh en route, and the Beduin market village of El Hammam on return. At Siwa the group explored the medieval ruined town of Shali, the Oracle Temple, Baths of Cleopatra, and painted tombs, as well as shopping for local arts and crafts. On the last evening a folkloric show featured traditional music and songs in the Siwan's unique Berber language. This trip proved to be so popular that ARCE will repeat it during the fall date harvest season.

-- Angela Milward Jones



THE
NEWS
FROM
NEW
YORK

1989 Annual Meeting, Philadelphia

The host of this year's meeting, April 21-23, 1989, was the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, and thus we are indebted to the Director of the Museum, Dr. Robert Dyson, for his invitation to play the host this year and for the generous support offered by members and staff of the University Museum in the course of the meeting.

Organizer of the ancient panels was Dr. David Silverman and of the Islamic period panels, Dr. Roger Allen. Additional help was provided by Dr. David O'Connor and Ms. Janet Richards. Our thanks go to all of them for the work they contributed to making this an exceedingly interesting and well-run meeting.

Special workshops were organized around the subject of "Women in Egypt" (chair: Barbara Lesko, Brown University), and "Teaching Egyptian History" (chair: Dr. Arthur Goldschmidt). We are hoping to publish the papers read at this second workshop in future issues of the Newsletter.

This meeting was highlighted by addresses from two top scholars: Dr. Sarah Pomeroy, a professor of classics at Hunter College, City University of New York, and author of a number of works that examine the position of women in Ptolemaic times, provided the Plenary Lecture entitled "Women in Ptolemaic Egypt: A Feminist Revision of Egypt." The talk, which was open to the public, set a stimulating scholarly tone for the rest of the meeting.

After the Annual Banquet on Saturday evening, Dr. Robert Bianchi, Associate Curator of the Department of Egyptian, Near Eastern and Classical Art at the Brooklyn Museum, spoke on masterpieces of art in the Graeco-Roman Museum of Alexandria. Dr. Bianchi's thesis was that the Museum's collection exemplified the art of the Hellenic world as a whole, and not necessarily the art of Alexandria alone.

The Center for Middle Eastern Studies (chairman "Dr. Brian Spooner) hosted a reception for participants of the meeting in the Lower Egyptian Gallery on Friday evening. We are grateful to the Center for their kind hospitality upon this occasion.

For the names of the speakers and their topics, see the separate listing in this issue of the Newsletter.

Advance Word about the 1990 Meeting

For members wishing to know far in advance about next year's annual meeting, we will be convening at the campus of the University of California, Berkeley, where the Center for Near Eastern Studies will be our host. The dates are April 27-29, 1990, and our conference headquarters will be at the Hotel Durant, at 2600 Durant Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94704, telephone: (415) 486-8336. The hotel has an 800-number, for those wishing to make reservations: 1-800-2DURANT (in California) and 1-800-5DURANT (outside California.)

For persons flying to California, remember that the nearest and most convenient airport is Oakland. Again, American Airlines will be our "designated" carrier, and bookings may be obtained through Travel International at (800)227-3145. Ask for Sandy. ARCE gets a small credit for each reservation made through American Airlines (via Sandy), and we hope you will use this airline.

Welcome to New Board Members

It is our pleasure to welcome on the Board of Governors three new members: Dr. Arthur Goldschmidt Jr. and Dr. Lanny Bell (three-year terms) and Gary Hammond (Presidential Appointment).

Dr. Goldschmidt was an ARCE Fellow during 1969-70 and has been a member since 1970. He is professor of history at Pennsylvania State University, and is the author of a new text on the history of Egypt, called *Modern Egypt*.

Dr. Lanny Bell is the well-known and erstwhile director of Chicago House (The Epigraphic Survey of the University of Chicago) who after a period of twelve years in Luxor is returning to a teaching post at the Oriental Institute. As director of Chicago House, he was perhaps one of the best known figures in American archaeology in the field.

Gary Hammond was head of the office of Bechtel Power in Egypt, and during his stay in Cairo he and his wife Jayne took an active part in ARCE activities. He has just relocated to the Bechtel office in Houston, where he is in the International Division.

The Passing of Bill McHugh

It is with much regret that we note the passing of Dr. William P. McHugh of Wilkinsburg, PA, a member of ARCE since 1969, who died suddenly on 28 May 1989 on a visit to Lexington, KY. Bill was an archaeologist specializing in prehistoric Egypt and wrote a number of interesting articles on the "radar rivers" of southeastern Egypt and the northern Sudan. His most recent article was written in collaboration with colleagues at the U. S. Geological Survey in Flagstaff, Arizona -- Gerald G. Schaber, Carol S. Breed, and John F. McCauley -- and has been published in the newest volume of *Antiquity* (June 1989), entitled "Neolithic Adaptation and the Holocene Functioning of Tertiary Paleo-drainages in Southern Egypt and Northern Sudan." This and other of his writings have been deposited with the Center and forwarded to the Cairo Library.

Anyone who talked with Bill recognized in him a gracious, gentle and well-meaning soul whose great goal was



A panoramic view of Cairo.



A segment of the Citadel walls.

A selection of stills from the photographs taken by William Stevenson Smith.

to return to research in the southern deserts of Egypt, which he loved. He will be missed.

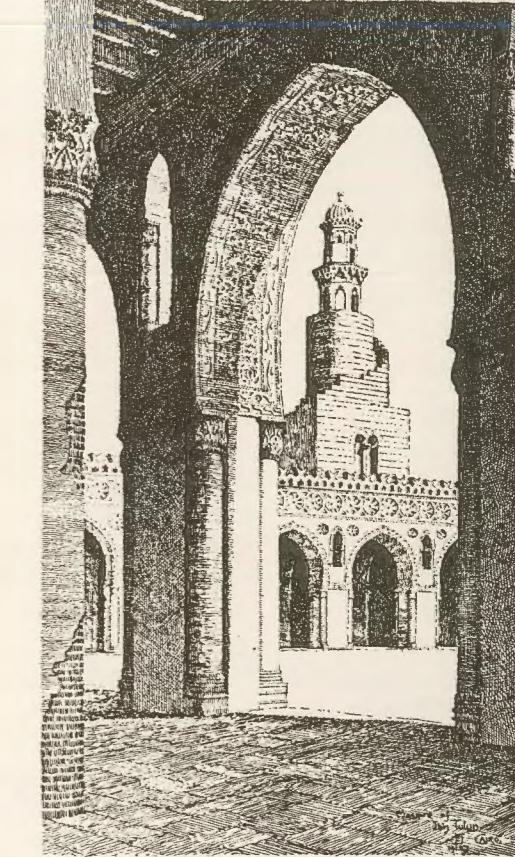
New York "Evenings on Egypt" Public Lecture

Elizabeth Fernea: Gender Relations in Egypt: The Next Generation.

The inaugural season of ARCE's "Evenings on Egypt" lectures reached its conclusion on May 4, 1989 when Elizabeth Fernea spoke before an attentive audience on the subject of change in modern Egypt and its effects upon the Egyptian family. Mrs. Fernea discussed subjects including child-rearing, the effects of women working outside the home, and the economic pressures upon traditional notions of family, gender relations and religious observance. All these factors come to bear upon the population in which the great percentage of Egyptians citizens are below the age of 21. No easy answers were offered, much thoughtful discussion was provoked.

AMOCO Gift

The AMOCO Foundation, which has been a generous supporter of ARCE over the years, has just made a special donation to the Center of over 3,000 pounds of microfilm



An etching of the Ibn Tulun Mosque.

and microfiche equipment. The donation, which comes thanks to the intervention of Norman Rubash, Executive Vice President (International) in the Foundation's office in Chicago, will be donated by ARCE to the National Library of Egypt, in appreciation for the hospitality and benefits that American scholars have received at the Library since the Fellowship Program began thirty years ago.

The New York director, Terry Walz, reports he was "astounded" when he learned how much equipment was being shipped in from several AMOCO offices around the country. "What started out as a simple telephone inquiry about the availability of one or two pieces of microfilm equipment turned into a real bonanza," Walz said. Altogether 24 microfiche readers and three microfilm reader/printers came to New York. Walz and Board member Jerry Vincent are currently finalizing arrangements for the transport of the equipment to Cairo.

Exhibitions

Pioneering Photography

From July through September The Art Institute of Chicago will display the work of photographers Maxime Du Camp and Francis Frith in an exhibition titled "Capturing

Antiquities." These men traveled in Egypt and the Holy Land during the middle of the last century and left a lasting photographic record of their travels. Ironically, following his visit to the Middle East, Du Camp never again picked up his camera. He earned further distinction as the founder of the magazine *Revue de Paris*, in which he first published his friend Flaubert's *Madame Bovary*. Frith also prospered following his travels, founding F. Frith and Company, a firm which marketed prints and post cards for travelers until its demise in 1971.

In the News

Colossal Finds

The Science section of *Insight Magazine* of 5 June 1989 reports additional finds of statuary at Luxor Temple which we reported in NARCE 144. Nearly two dozen stone figures of deities and royalty have been recovered by EAO, including a well-preserved seven and a half foot standing statue of King Amenhotep III. Lanny Bell of Chicago House is quoted: "Egypt is a country where you can't put your spade in the ground and not find something, the nation is a vast, incredible museum."

Disneyland of the Pharaohs

Former Fellow Susan Slyomovics, writes of her impressions during a visit to "Dr. Ragab's Papyrus Village" in Giza, in the recent issue of *Performing Arts Journal* (33/34). "Absolute unreality is offered as real presence," pens the folklorist, finding the commercial "performance" of Ancient Egypt to blur the distinctions between tourism and imagined ancient customs and manners. In summing up, she offers us a new and sinuous definition of Orientalism, namely, "the Orient represented by the Occident transmitted to the Orient to be reconsidered by the Occident." More directly, is there life after afterlife?

The Great Visa Lottery, 1989

According to a report in the *Chicago Tribune* by Joseph Reaves, for several days this spring the U.S. Embassy in Cairo was besieged by Egyptians. This occurred when the Embassy was rumored to be raffling visas to the United States under a Federal program intended to enhance diversity in U.S. immigration. The program is to offer 10,000 visas in 1990 to people in any of 162 countries around the world that send fewer than 5,000 immigrants a year to the U.S. Egypt is one such country. No forms were required to be filled out by visa seekers. All that was necessary was for an individual to submit his or her name, address, date of birth and nearest U.S. consular office by mail to Washington D.C.

Nonetheless, thousands of Egyptian citizens queued up for "official entry forms" when there were none. Conrad Drescher, the U.S. Consul General was quoted as saying, "Finally, one of the Egyptian government ministries had to print up pieces of paper with spaces for names, and birth dates and distribute them because people weren't satisfied until they had a form of some kind."

Mummy Fungicide

As reported in a recent issue of *Discover Magazine*, the inert gas nitrogen has been found to greatly discourage microbial and chemical damage to mummified tissue. While most museums today simply store their mummies in glass cases that are kept cool and dry, this does not prevent deterioration, but only slows it.

The Getty Conservation Institute (GCI) in Los Angeles has found that by keeping mummified tissue in an atmosphere with very low humidity and only two percent oxygen, the destructive biological activity can be reduced 95 percent. This technique is being suggested for use by the Egyptian Museum in Cairo, perhaps opening the way for the preservation of the royal mummies of the New Kingdom that are at present no longer on display.

This spring, one of the specially-designed mummy cases was presented to the Cairo Museum by officials of the GCI, who demonstrated how the case works and can be constructed.

Egypt and New Health Regulations Regarding AIDS

Travelers to Egypt are now advised that all foreigners working or studying in Egypt for more than sixty days are required to undergo AIDS testing. The results from AIDS tests administered in the United States are unacceptable in Egypt. The traveler must submit to an AIDS test while in Egypt. Measures have been taken by the Egyptians to insure that the procedure will be expedient and without risk. Those testing positive for the disease are subject to deportation. For further information, contact the Egyptian Embassy in Washington, 2310 Decatur Place, N.W., 20036.

Chapter News

Southern California

T.G.H. James, former Keeper of the British Museum, spoke on "The Creation of the Egyptian Collection in the British Museum," April 9.

Michael Hoffman provided a personal tour to members of ARCE/SC April 23 of his exhibition, "The First Egyptians," which opened the previous day at the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History.

May 18, Nigel Strudwick discussed his recent field-work in Egypt on Theban tombs.

The chapter's president, Noel Sweitzer, has been hard at work putting together an all-day symposium on the Age of the Pyramids, to be held July 22. Further details in the summer issue.

South Texas

Ed Brovarski gave a talk on his recent research into the life of the common man in ancient Egypt, April 4. Sponsored by the Friends of Ancient Art, San Antonio Museum of Art.

Bill Murnane presented a lecture "What Price Glory: Reflections on the Growing Pains of Ramesses the Great,"

on May 9, and then autographed copies of the *Penguin Guide to Ancient Egypt* at The Twig afterwards.

President Chuck Van Siclen continues his course on hieroglyphics.

Arizona

The Arizona chapter was formally approved by the Board of Governors at the April annual meeting. The president is Dr. Richard Wilkinson, of the University of Arizona, and the Secretary/Treasurer is Penny Clifford, who is working toward a master's degree in archaeology at the University.

All-Day Symposium on Recent Research on the Pyramids to be Held at New York University

An all-day symposium on recent research and interpretations of the Old and Middle Kingdom Pyramids called "The Riddle of the Pyramids" will be held December 9, 1989, at New York University. It is co-sponsored by ARCE and the School of Continuing Education. Speakers will include: James Allen, Dieter Arnold, Bernard V. Bothmer, Zahi Hawass, Mark Lehner, David O'Connor, and Rainer Stadelmann. For further details about what is shaping up as an important ARCE event, contact the New York office.

Bundle of Old Photographs and Postcards Presented to ARCE

The Department of Egyptian Art at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, has deposited with the ARCE New York office a small bundle of old photographs and postcards that once belonged to William Stevenson Smith, former curator at the Museum of Fine Arts and one of the founding members as well as a former president of ARCE (1963-1966).

The bundle, inscribed in Dr. Smith's handwriting "Notes and Photographs, Cairo", in fact contains only one unsigned note, which is typewritten, titled "The Northern Quarter" (see further on).

The rest of the bundle consists of a fascinating array of photographs and postcards of Islamic monuments.

Among the postcards -- all of them published by the well-known Cairo firm of Lehnert and Landrock, are views of the Mosque of Qait Bey (Lehnert and Landrock Postcard



No. 146); the mihrab and minbar of Ibn Tulun Mosque (sepia, Postcard No. 1101); the courtyard of Ibn Tulun Mosque (No. 158); the courtyard of Amru ibn al-As Mosque (sepia, double-sized, Nos. 1106/7); Cairo, a general view with the Mosque of al-Hakim in the foreground (No. 297); The Mosque of Sultan Hasan (NBo. 155); Door to the Mousky Bazaar (No. 174); Cairo, Native Quarters (Ibn Barquq Mosque?) (sepia, No. 1025); Mosque of Ibrahim Agha (Blue Mosque), (No. 151); Tomb of the Mamluks (sepia, No. 1015); Mosque of Barquq (No. 159); The Citadel (No. 108).

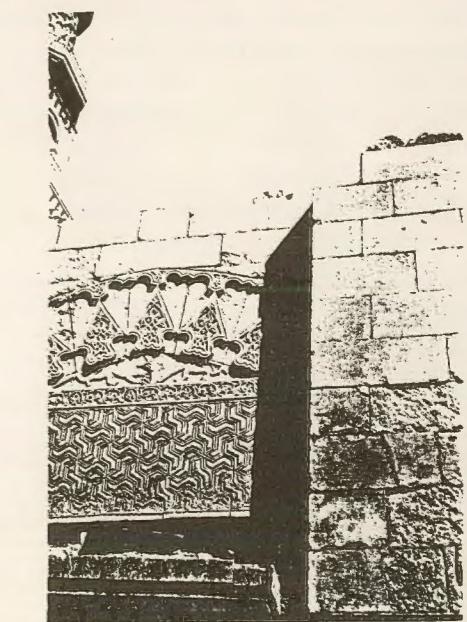
The photographs, which we are told were taken by Dr. Smith in the 1930s or 1940s, are exclusively of Islamic monuments in Cairo and were probably processed in Cairo by Photo Mercure on Sharia Shubra. They include a series of the great gates of Old Cairo (Bab al-Futuh, Bab al-Nasr, and Bab Zuwayla), a series of the al-Hakim Mosque, portions of the medieval northern and eastern walls, the al-Gayushi Mosque in the Moqattam Hills overlooking Cairo, a variety of views of the Citadel, its walls and enclosures, the Ibn Tulun, Qalaun, Barquq, and Sultan Hasan Mosques, the Zawiyat al-Henud (the only photograph actually identified), and a number of other mosques and madrasas.

There is only one photograph with people in it: it is inscribed in pencil on the back, "Dou -- a sheikh -- Mohammed Sayed at entrance to courtyard of camp."

Appendix: "The Northern Quarters"

Here is the text of the only "Note." The Arabic transliterations are marked with correct diacriticals, suggesting that the note may have been prepared by a scholar of Arabic and of Islamic monuments.

"From the Sikket el-Gedideh opposite the Gamia el-Ashraf we enter the Sharia el-Kordagiyyeh which begins at the Sebil of SHEIKH MOTAHHAR, dating from 1700. This street is the continuation of the great line of thoroughfares which runs from the Bab Zuwayla on the S. to the Bab el-Futuh on the N.



Detail of a monumental lintel and arch.

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"To the right lies the entrance to the Khan el-Khalili nearly opposite which is the Suk es-Saigh or bazaar of the goldsmiths and silversmiths, which consists of several crooked lanes barely a yard in width.

"We return to the street on the left side of which are the imposing red and white facades of the Mosques of Murustan Qalaun, En-Nasir and Barquqiyeh, which occupy the sight of a small palace of the Fatimid sultan Mu'izz.

"Opposite is the broad Sharia Beit el-Qadi leading to the BEIT EL-QADI or "House of the Judge," originally a palace of Emir Mamay, a general of Qait Bey. The open veranda, with its five lofty pointed arches, dates from this period. This court was formerly the supreme tribunal of the country, and the appointment of the qadi was made by the government at Constantinople, and was frequently bestowed upon favorites as it is a very lucrative post. Now, however, the qadi is always an Egyptian, and his jurisdiction is limited to cases in which the law laid down by the Koran is to be administered and particularly to actions between husband and wife."

The Center is extremely pleased to be given these mementoes of William Stevenson Smith, which are being deposited in the Cairo Library. If any member of ARCE would like to peruse the collection when they are in Egypt, they will be welcome.

-- Terry Walz

Adopt a Project

ARCE has many ongoing projects at the moment, and members may wish to become involved on a volunteer basis or donate money or time to one of them. Foremost is the establishment of local branches. We now have branches in Los Angeles, San Antonio, and Tucson, and we anticipate additional chapters to develop in Washington and other metropolitan centers in the United States. It's a lot of hard work, but if you'd like to start a local chapter of ARCE in your city, we want to hear from you. Write or call Terry Walz, the New York director, c/o the national office in New York City.

There are many other projects, and here's the list for you to survey:

- The Annual Lecture in New York: we seek an endowment to support the lecture and reception. This annual talk is becoming an important intellectual and social event for those of us in the New York metropolitan region. We seek a patron for it.
- The creation of greeting cards, to sell at holiday times and our annual meetings, possibly to market through museum shops. Are you interested in design or marketing, or willing to help underwrite some of the immediate costs?

- The Cairo Center Library: already our annual membership drive collects between \$300 and \$500 a year in support of the Library; our goal is to double or triple that sum and to seek donations in books and journals. Would you like to take charge?
- The *Newsletter* is printed in New York, but we are always in need of paper donations -- especially as the cost of paper continues to rise. Do you have contacts with paper manufacturers who could offer us paper to use in the printing of the Newsletter?
- The Public Lecture Series in New York: we plan as many as six lectures to be given at New York University during the 1989-90 academic year. Why not become a benefactor of the series?
- The Annual Plenary Lecture at the Annual Meeting: Each year we plan to invite a distinguished scholar to kick off our annual meeting with a distinguished and stimulating lecture (this year it was Dr. Sarah B. Pomeroy; last year it was Prof. George Scanlon). Would you care to endow this lecture and have it named after you?
- The ARCE Alumni Group: We are planning to form this group sometime in the coming year. Can you become involved in getting in touch with former ARCE Fellows and helping us reestablish contact with "lost" members?
- Library equipment donations: Do you work in an office that is replacing perfectly good equipment that might be useful to us? Is your office getting rid of microfilm/microfiche readers that we can donate to worthy educational institutions in Egypt? Let us know, and we will arrange to take that equipment from you.

ARCE Posters for Sale

Thanks to the generosity of Eldredge Wallace, we have a small quantity of posters that were printed up for the 1989 Annual Meeting in Philadelphia, featuring the famous head of Ramesses II in the collection of the University Museum. If you'd like a copy, you can order one for \$5 plus \$2.00 postage and handling. Write to the New York office.

-- Compiled with the assistance of Erik Lieber

Corrections

Newsletter 143/44: In the account of the Egyptian Antiquities Organization, it was incorrectly noted that Dr. Sayed Tawfiq had "retired" from his position at Cairo University. He has indeed not retired, and continues to teach his classes at the University.

Delta during the First Intermediate Period and the Middle Kingdom.

The author has included facsimile drawings of the raised reliefs and large hieroglyphic inscriptions carved on the tomb's interior surface. The areas containing funerary texts have been copied by hand and are presented here in standardized hieroglyphs, while preserving their original orientation, proportion and position in the tomb. The volume includes photographs of the tomb made during the recent survey, and earlier photographs which document the lower parts of the tomb's interior walls.

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FUSTAT-C

Fustat Expedition Final Report

WLADYSLAW KUBIAK and
GEORGE T. SCANLON

With Contributions by Michael Bates, D.S. Richards,
Louise Mackie, and Boyce Driskell

When the Cairo Governorate decided to convert a section of the unworked mounds of the concession originally granted to the Fustat Expedition of the ARCE into landfill, the expedition was forced to excavate immediately. This emergency excavation lasted two months and yielded unique and important evidence of proletarian housing and a substantial cache of textile fragments and written documents, offering new insight into the socio-economic life of medieval Cairo.

The volume includes an introduction to the mound and underlying strata, and sections on architecture and finds: ceramics, glass, wood, bone and ivory, stucco and leather, numismatics, written documents and textiles. An appendix offers observations on basketry, and there is a glossary of textile definitions.

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